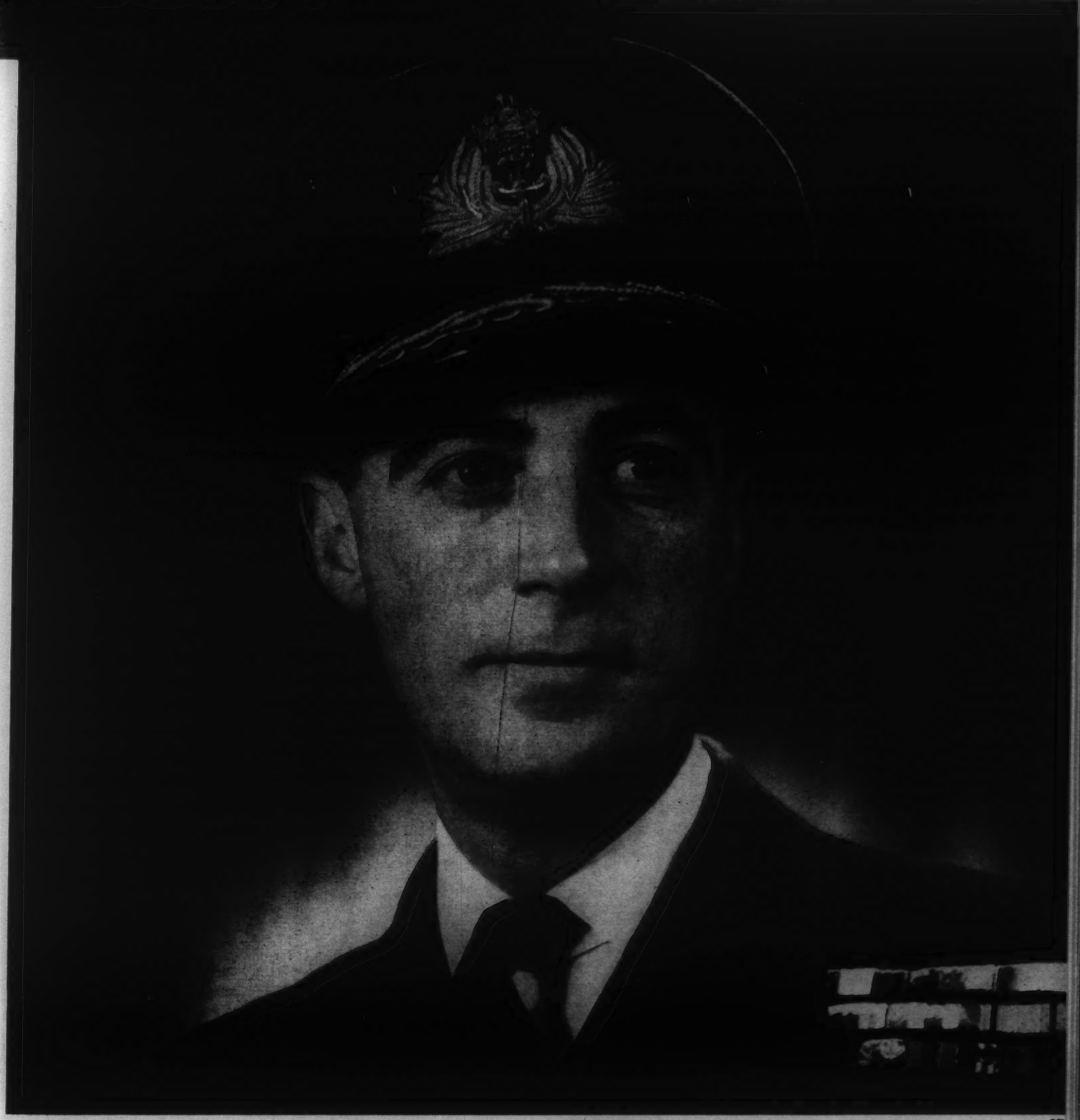
SATURDAY NIGHT

SPOTLIGHT ON CANADA: KOREA & OUR DEFENCE

by Michael Barkway

AUGUST 1, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 43



—RCN

DESTROYER FORCE COMMANDER: *Capt. J. V. Brock of HMCS* Cayuga

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LETTERS

We Are Not Under Congress

THANK YOU for your editorial "We Are Not Under Congress" (SN July 11). I can understand your "astonishment" that the United States Congressional Committee inquiring into the newsprint industry should consider the statements of a couple of Canadian clergymen to be of interest to them. I may as well confess that I was somewhat surprised myself when I received the invitation to appear before the Committee.

However, it is just as true that Congress is not under us, as that we are not under Congress, and I am certain that you would be the first to admit (in spite of your astonishment) that if they deem it in their interest, then such a Committee has every right to invite testimony from individuals beyond the borders of the U.S.A.

As a matter of fact, with the great bulk of all U.S. newsprint coming from Canadian forests, and with Ontario's pulp and paper industries largely financed by U.S. capital, the really surprising thing is that many more Canadians did not appear before this Congressional Judiciary Committee.

—CP

HIS REPORT *on waste in Ontario's forests was widely acclaimed three years ago, but nothing has been done about it: Maj.-Gen. Howard Kennedy.*

Quite frankly, the U.S. is astonished also. But their astonishment is due to the existence of certain Ontario laws which make practically impossible the calling of witnesses to a foreign country to give evidence in matters of this kind.

I am especially grateful for the opening paragraph of your editorial. You come close to supporting our contention that Ontario's forest resources would be much better utilized if the Kennedy Report of 1947 were implemented. It was a delightful sign of the fairness of your article that you did not even imply any criticism of the efforts of Dr. B. C. Eckardt and myself to do what we could to bring to a halt the wanton waste of Ontario's rapidly diminishing forest reserves.

Since even a Canada-wide, interchurch body has failed to obtain from Ontario's Minister of Lands and Forests even so much as an acknowledgment of its communication regarding the implementation of the Kennedy Report, you cannot blame clergymen if they try to reach Queen's Park by way of Washington. (I might say, however, that the remarks you quote are Dr. Eckardt's, and not mine.)

That you and your readers are familiar with the needless, if not deliberate, destruction of our forests is evident from an exceptionally fine article appearing in your columns on June 24, 1948, by A. F. W. Plumptre.

The Kennedy Report has been on the shelf now for three years. How can your readers and the citizens of Ontario generally be moved to demand that their elected representatives in government take decisive action along the lines of the courageous recommendations of the Ontario Royal Commission's Report? . . .

London, Ont. REV. GORDON A. PEDDIE

Clergymen Go to Congress

WITHOUT discussing the propriety of Canadians criticizing their country in a foreign land ("We Are Not Under Congress" SN July 11), may I nevertheless point out that, so far as I know, clergymen have not yet lost their constitutional rights. It would seem to me the utmost bigotry to maintain that because a man is a servant of God he should therefore not concern himself with the material affairs of men.

Ontario forestry policy, from the standpoint of conservation, utilization and distribution, has long been an obsession of mine. A feeling of uncertainty prevails amongst thousands of our citizens through inactivity and unemployment. If, as it appears to me, certain large interests are exploiting our forests and creating this unemployment and misery among the people, what more appropriate spokesmen could the people wish for than clergymen who have their welfare at heart?

EUNICE BEAVER WISHART
Port Arthur, Ont. *Alderman*

Steaks on the Hoof

JUST a small correction of your caption to the picture of Alberta cattle (SN July 11). You say there are 464 animals ("whitefaces" to cattle men) averaging 1,200 pounds each, with a total value of $100,000.

No hard feelings for Westerners, or ranchers, but as an Easterner who is hard put to buy a roast of beef I'd like to call attention to the fact that beef cattle just reached a new all-time high of 30 cents per pound on the hoof, making the fine looking herd you picture worth $167,040—just two thirds more than you guessed.

Montreal, PQ. J. O. WYSE

Calgary Schools

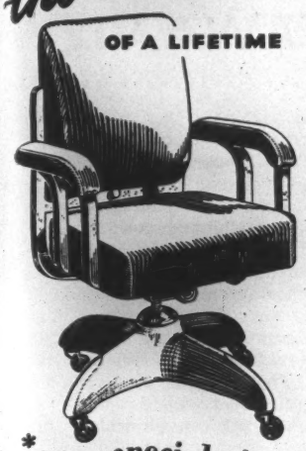
YOUR article "Calgary: Stetsons, Spurs and Speculation" (SN July 11) says: "One of its three high schools..."

Actually there are three high schools under the administration of the Calgary School Board and two under the administration of the Calgary Separate School Board.

Calgary, Alberta R. A. CANNON

the chair *

OF A LIFETIME



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Decks on the three Canadian Tribal-class destroyers *Cayuga, Athabaskan* and *Sioux* are cleared for action. They have become part of U.S. task force "Yoke" for operation in the war-zone waters of Korea. In command of the Canadian destroyer division and skipper of *HMCS Cayuga* is 37-year-old **Capt. Jeffrey V. Brock.** A native of Vancouver, Capt. Brock lives in Winnipeg and Victoria. He joined the Navy in 1933, served throughout World War II, and was awarded the DSO in 1945 for "outstanding service in anti-submarine operations." For an analysis of Canada's present (and possible future) participation in the current crisis, see Pages 8 and 9.—*Photo by RCN.*

Highlights: It's not a cold war, it's not a hot war — it's "lukewarm" and it calls for more "troops-in-being" if we're to be ready for possible further Communist aggression (Page 9) . . . A veteran in civvies fights for veterans' rights (Page 11) . . . Fall styles and summer gossip from New York (Page 26) . . . Canadian development and full employment depend a lot on American risk capital. How do U.S. investors feel? (Page 32) . . . Meet a Canadian who runs two competing companies (Page 33). **Next week:** City feature — Victoria: Our West Coast Garden.

The Korean War: Each week SATURDAY NIGHT now carries concise, analytical articles and appreciations of the war in Asia. Under *World Affairs,* Foreign Editor Willson Woodside gives up-to-the-minute reviews; Philip Deane and Michael Davidson of the London *Observer* report from the spot in Korea. *The Front Page* discusses developments of the critical situation and how Canadians are affected. For Ottawa's past and probable moves in the current crisis, see Ottawa Editor Michael Barkway's *Ottawa View* and articles.

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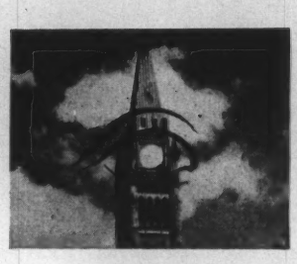

OTTAWA VIEW

TAXES AND CONTROLS

IT'S TOO early to make any reliable guess about the cost of our new defence measures. The Government machine is not working under forced draft here as it is in Washington. Officials in National Defence, Finance and other Departments are studying many questions including the new budget. But the Cabinet seems in no hurry to get their recommendations.

It's the same with economic controls. They may become necessary, but the present line is to wait and see.

Things may be clearer in the second week of August when **Stuart Symington,** Chairman of the U.S. National Security Resources Board, and **Hubert E. Howard,** Chairman of the U.S. Munitions Board, are due to visit Ottawa for a meeting of the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. If they accept the report of a JIMC sub-committee, they will agree that Canadian and U.S. controls should be "parallel in effect and timing, but not necessarily in form." This would mean that Canada could devise her own methods, possibly by voluntary means, of making sure that our practice did not contradict compulsory measures in force south of the line.

NAVY AND AIR FORCE

THE AIR FORCE gets its F-86's not sooner, but in greater numbers, than it expected. It has the promise — though this is much more remote — of getting more of the CF-100's (the "Canuck," as it's now called) when they come into production. The RCAF has been pressing for this higher rate of expansion for a long time. And not only for home defence. The argument is that fighter aircraft are the only help that we could bring quickly to our overseas allies.

The Navy a couple of years ago had more ships than it could man with fully trained crews. But it has been catching up with its training program. It hopes to be able to man the three newly commissioned destroyers when they're ready. A ship in commission is not, of course, necessarily operational.

FILLING THE RANKS

THERE WERE two choices for the Army. One was to fill out the existing formations. And that is what the Government is doing. The question being debated here is whether it should not have created new formations.

Below strength as they were, the infantry battalions of the brigade group could have gone into action and given a good account of themselves. They'll be better with more men. But we still will have no more troops ready to send into action overseas.

It is not generally known that one early postwar blueprint for the Army provided a second brigade group. Its role would have been to support the UN. That was when the UN was still planning an international force. This second brigade group could have been established now. Senior officers are available. There should be no great difficulty about getting junior officers from the 5,000 or 6,000 trained since the war in the COTC's. A recruitment of 3,000 or 4,000 men would have filled out the ranks.

The total cost of a second brigade group has been authoritatively estimated at between $6 and $8 million a year. That is to say that for $6 to $8 million a year we could have doubled the present fighting potential of the Canadian Army.

There are influential people around here who think that is what we should have done. This, they say, is the only way we could have provided ourselves with a fighting formation of ground troops ready to contribute to the United Nations for any future operations.

EQUIPMENT NO PROBLEM

IN SPITE of persistent publicity about the Army's shortage of weapons, there is no question that a force of this size could have been equipped and armed out of stores. The Army is not asking for money for new weapons. It has plenty of Sherman tanks, plenty of guns, and plenty of all the other last war stores which are still standard equipment for the Allied armies. When the designs now on the drawing board come into production, there will be plenty of demand for the new weapons. In the meantime, given the men, the Army could establish a second brigade group. Then we would have something to offer to the United Nations if the call should come again.

MR. KING'S MEMOIRS

THE CAPITAL had been prepared for the news of Mr. King's death by accounts of his failing health during several weeks. His death makes no change in the political situation, for he had abstained, with exemplary correctness, from even the slightest intervention ever since he laid down the burden of office. Speculation is concerned chiefly with the future handling of the task of preparing his biography. On this a vast amount of work has been done in the accumulation and indexing of materials and very little in the way of actual writing. It has been obvious almost from the time of the retirement that the project of having a substantial part of the work executed by the ex-Prime Minister himself was destined to disappointment. So great a task required powers of energy and concentration which Mr. King's health did not allow. Mr. Brockington, who has of late been among the few intimate visitors, is believed to have been asked to accept the task, but to be debarred by his heavy duties in the Rank organization.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Korea and Full Employment

THE KOREAN clash has unquestionably faced Canada with a series of formidable new problems. If it turns out that the Korean adventure was merely the opening move of far vaster global developments, we have seen little or nothing yet. We shall in that case have to transform our whole conception of national policy and act as swiftly and vigorously as possible. No one yet sees just what we are facing. But even if matters are rapidly stabilized in Korea and the fire there is put out without much threat of it spreading elsewhere, the events of the past four weeks have already given a decisive twist to North American planning for several months, more likely several years, to come.

It is safe to predict, I think, that the dynamic drive has been provided for our economic and social system which will guarantee full employment of our resources, human and material, for a long time to come. So much has to be done, and so little time seems available. The challenge in many directions, military, economic and spiritual, is such as to make it seem absurd that we should find ourselves as we did back in the 1930's, with vast resources idle and rotting for lack of effective demand.

Skeleton Uncloseted

Since 1945 there has been an underlying fear that full employment and high income could not continue indefinitely, that history must repeat itself, that the postwar collapse of prices could not be averted. Through some sort of international miracle, assisted no doubt by Mutual Aid, economic loans, the Marshall Plan, and more intelligent management of credit, we have come nearly five years now running at top levels.

Does anyone really fear or expect an early collapse of the price structure now, and hordes of unemployed? It is true that in steering clear of one bogey, we may soon be deeply concerned about another. Of all the economic conditions that a modern state can experience, I for one would choose a slow, gradual inflation. It is true it gradually redistributes the national income. It is tough on the pensioner and I suppose it penalizes the thrifty.

But as compared with the evils of deflation, which besides causing mass unemployment, increases the real income of the rentier, and the "idle rich," for a time at least, it seems much to be preferred. Swift and violent inflation is something else again. After having feared deflation for five years, we shall now begin to be concerned about inflation. Unless the Korean affair is soon cleaned up, and even if it is, there are going to be new pressures on our manpower and resources.

It is faintly amusing that the propaganda line of the Communists should be that the United States deliberately started this Korean conflict to ward off a serious economic depression. Amusing in the light of the fact that if North America is strong to-day, operating at full blast, it is partly due to the menace of Communism. Enemies of North American capitalism have been predicting ever since the end of hostilities that the system would collapse in mass unemployment and deflation. It seems obvious that Communist enemies not only wanted such a state of affairs to occur, but were confident it would.

So Far, a Thwarting

Those who assume that the Kremlin never makes mistakes, that Communism — or perhaps one should say Stalinism—is uncannily effective as it rolls on to wider and wider domination, might consider how different things are to-day than they might have been if the USSR policy were different.

If our guesses as to the Kremlin's long-term policy are right, her plans for world domination would have been greatly simplified if two conditions had been realized: first, if the rest of the world had been lulled to a sense of security by Soviet passiveness, behind which the most elaborate preparations, of course, might have been going on; second, if the predicted and expected postwar economic collapse had occurred in the United States.

Five or six years ago, there was much potential and actual good-will for Russia in the western democracies. Perhaps we were too gullible, but at least a willingness to start fresh to find a basis of cooperation in the interests of a peaceful world was present. By a series of aggressions, vetoes, and insults, the USSR soon succeeded in destroying most of that good will. Then, by their unfriendly attitude, they stimulated the United States and other countries to a series of actions, economic and military.

As *The Economist* said a few days ago, the overriding aim of western diplomacy is still to find a *modus vivendi* with Russia. But this can lie only through strength. And strength demands a society and economy at top performance.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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BY AND LARGE

■ Bronte (Ont.) Council has decided to have "No Trespassing" signs placed in the local cemetery because people are using it as a picnic ground. "They even use tombstones as table tops," says Chief Constable Fred Oliver.

■ At Prince George, BC, during an assault and robbery hearing, witnesses testified to the use of a new weapon. They said Cecil Lewis, 32, tractor operator, beat a man with a large salami sausage before relieving him of $60 and an $80 gold watch.

■ When Steven Sweeney of Belleville, Ont., was taken into custody, he threw first his shoes, then his clothes and finally some milk bottles at outraged policemen. "Then," said PC George Moore-Gough, "he grabbed me around the leg and started to chew on my left ankle. He was worse than a mad dog." He was convicted of malicious damage.

■ Three days after giving birth to nine puppies, a Highland collie belonging to Dennis and Stanley Barley of Calgary was poisoned. Since then the puppies have been fed by Judy, the family goat. Since the latter is not equipped to feed nine puppies directly the job is done on an assembly line basis via a miniature feeding bottle. Each gets three bottles a day.

■ Because East York Township (near Toronto) Council refused to remove a tree in front of his property, Burton Eugene Field wrote a letter threatening to hang the entire Council. In court, he was given the option of 30 days in jail or a $500 bond to keep the peace for a year. He signed the bond.

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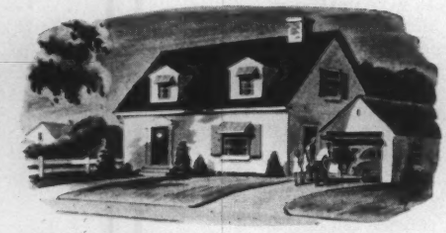

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VICTORIA: Our West Coast Garden

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, member of the International Joint Commission, is now Chairman of the Canadian section to replace the late John A. Glen. **J. Lucien Dansereau** of Montreal will take over Gen. McNaughton's place on the Commission.

J. L. Van Camp, Canadian forestry expert with wide experience in Canada and the U.S., is the new General Manager of the Canadian Forestry Association in Montreal.

Major Robert Dodds, 57, Superintendent of Airways and Airports for the Department of Transport, becomes Controller of Civil Aviation. Formerly of Hamilton, Ont., he pioneered private and commercial flying in Canada.

Col. Francis G. Ham, formerly of Neepawa, Man., Salvation Army Commander for Central America and the British West Indies, becomes Commander of the South American region with headquarters in Buenos Aires.

Wilson Durdin, of London, Ont., is to be Canadian Consul in Frankfurt, Germany, to succeed **A. J. Hicks,** who is returning to the External Affairs Department in Ottawa.

Stuart Keate, 36, chief of Montreal's *Time* bureau, will next month become publisher of the *Victoria Daily Times.*

RETIREMENT

George McDonald, Superintendent of Schools in Regina, will retire next January after 32 years of service.

DEATHS

William Lyon Mackenzie King, 75, for nearly 22 years Prime Minister of Canada; in Kingsmere, Que. (See The Front Page and Page 12.)

Brig. H. H. Angle of Kelowna, BC, chief military observer on the UN Commission to Kashmir; killed with 21 others when an Indian National Airways plane crashed in the mountainous Punjab-Kashmir border country. In World War II he commanded the BC Dragoons in the 5th Canadian Armored Division in Italy.

Dr. J. Seward Brean, 63, Mayor of Mulgrave, NS, for the last 16 years, and a Governor of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish; in Truro, NS, of injuries received in a car accident.

Mrs. Rose Motz, 75, President of the "Kitchener-Waterloo Record" and widow of W. J. Motz; in Kitchener, Ont.

Dr. Margaret Ellen Douglass, internationally known pioneer among Canada's women doctors; in Winnipeg.

Lt.-Col. Arthur F. Hatch, 84, well-known industrialist of Hamilton, Ont., and veteran of the Northwest Rebellion; in Hamilton.

M. A. MacKenzie, controversial publisher, editor and printer of the "Steelworker & Miner," Sydney, NS, (motto: "An island of truth in an ocean of lies!"), and one-time overlord of two native South African villages; in Sydney.

Walter H. Hastings, 56, of Regina, Chief Inspector of Mines for Saskatchewan.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 43 Aug. 1, 1950

Change Needed at Defence

ONE of the most difficult assignments for anyone in authority is to make a quick change in direction. Inevitably a man in authority becomes associated with the policy he enforces. The better he enforces it the more closely his subordinates link him with his policy. This applies in any department of human life. It applies with special force in a government department. It has a particular application just now to Mr. Brooke Claxton at the head of the Department of National Defence.

Mr. Claxton became Minister of National Defence at the end of 1946. His special mission was to get the armed forces reorganized on a peacetime basis. His double task was to cut down the wartime swelling and at the same time to institute a new regime of unification. It was a complex and difficult administrative task. Mr. Claxton deserves more credit than he generally gets for what he achieved. But his very success in a time of retrenchment makes it doubly difficult for him now to switch to the drive for expansion.

Mr. Claxton may personally possess the qualities of initiative and leadership which the new phase calls for. That we don't know, and from the national viewpoint we are not sure that it matters. Brooke Claxton's name is now so closely associated with consolidation and retrenchment, that both his own department and the public at large may find it hard to respond to his new tune.

In our view, the complete change in the international situation demands a change in the Department of National Defence. In spite of all appearances, the Government may be serious about expanding our defence program. But the public will find it hard to believe it, so long as Mr. Claxton holds the reins.

Mr. C. D. Howe is at an age when he might well be thinking of retiring rather than taking a fresh and exacting job. But his vigor is as great as ever. His name is a synonym both here and abroad for driving energy. If Mr. Howe could be persuaded to take on Defence, then Canada and its allies might really be persuaded that we meant business.

This Won't Get the Men

THE forebodings we expressed last week about the Cabinet's consideration of defence preparations turned out to be well founded. We do not condemn the Government for deciding against sending ground troops to Korea. The decision was inglorious but may have been inevitable. What was not inevitable was to condemn Canada to an equally inglorious decision the next time the United Nations calls for forces. The Government, it is true, has decided to increase the rate of plane production, to commission a few ships from the reserve fleet, and to try to recruit a few more men for each of the services. It could not conceivably have done less. The stepping up of production is the least costly thing it could have done. The urgent need of the times, as we said last week, is for "troops-in-being." By its decision in this field the Government must be judged.

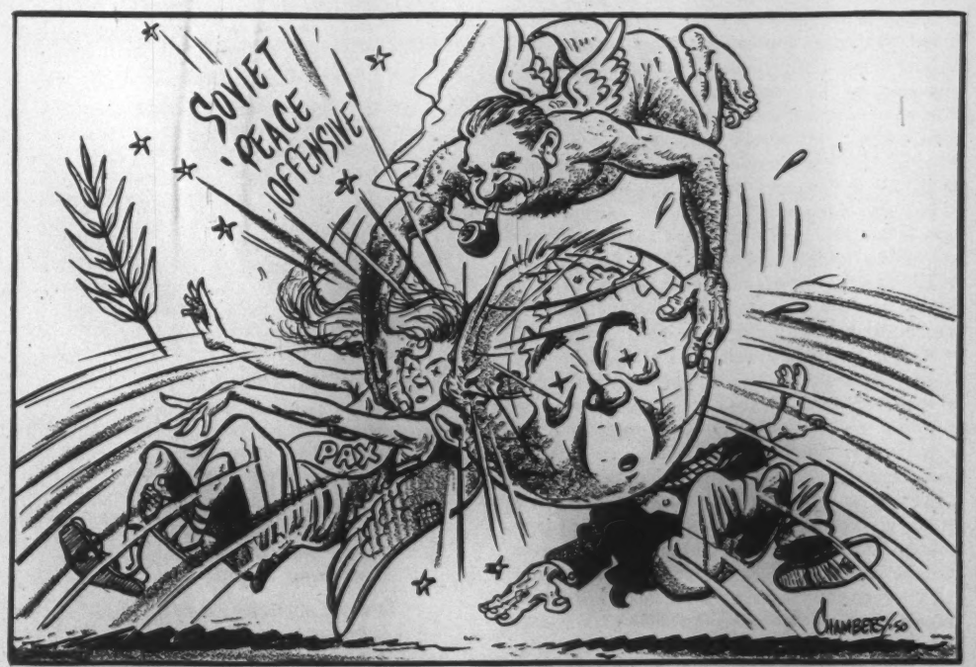
The recruiting campaign is under way. We would wish to say nothing which might discourage it. But the plain fact is that it lacks nearly every element necessary to success. Ground troops are, and are likely to continue to be, the most urgent need of the United Nations. What is the Government asking for? It is asking for additional men to bring the existing formations up to full strength. Every young man who might be a recruit knows—he has been told often enough—that the existing fighting formations are designed for home defence. The young men of this country, unless we are wide of the mark, are quite ready to enlist if they know that they are going to have a chance to—as they would say—"take a whack at" the Russians or their satellites. To fill out the existing formations is essentially an unexciting role. We hope it will attract the more far-seeing of our young men. It will not attract anything like the full number of men who would gladly enlist in a fighting formation to take part in a United Nations police operation in Korea or anywhere else.

The Canadian Army is not being allowed to recruit a new battle formation for that purpose. We think it ought to be. We also think that the determination of Canadians to fight in police operations, as a means of forestalling a general war, is not to be judged by the response to the recruiting campaign which Mr. Claxton inaugurated. Neither we nor the Government nor anybody else has any means of judging how Canadians would react to a real battle call until a battle call is given. The Government has deliberately refrained from giving such a call.

Confusion About Rights

THERE is a widespread confusion, even among very intelligent liberals, between two entirely different kinds of rights. It is of the essence of any liberal society that all its members, no matter with what crime they are charged, should have the right to go unpunished, and to be treated as innocent, until the crime of which they are charged is proved against them by due legal process, including all the customary safeguards against error and prejudice. But the right to continued employment in the service of the state, and indeed in any confidential capacity in the service of a private individual, is very much more restricted.

It is only very recently that the idea of a right to employment, except at the will of the employer, has become part of our economic thinking. It is a very new right, and it has nothing to do with the ancient right to a fair trial and to a presumption of innocence. The demand that a man in a position of responsibility should be retained in that position merely because no jury would convict him of disloyalty is not a reasonable demand. The requirements for a conviction in court are necessarily and properly very exacting. They are based upon the assumption that it is better that many guilty persons should go free than that one innocent person should suffer. That is not an assumption which can be accepted in judging the fitness



"BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN!"

of persons for employment by the state or in any capacity in which their actions may affect the interests of the state.

It is unfortunately true that serious damage may be caused to a person who has been in a responsible position in the state service and who is removed from that position. But that fact does not place upon the state an obligation to continue to employ him so long as he cannot be convicted in the courts. It only lays upon those who administer the affairs of the state the duty to be as scrupulous as possible about the reasons for which they dismiss him; it does not require them to run the risk of employing many guilty men for fear of dismissing one innocent one.

Considerable Modesty

SOMETHING has gone wrong with the literary style of Canada's great open spaces. It is losing its audacity, its vigor, its color. We do not know what is the trouble. It may be a result of the fun which has been poked at the poetry of Sarah Binks by Professor Hiebert, although goodness knows that fun was kindly and harmless enough. Whatever the reason, the utterances of the West about itself no longer sound like the inscriptions on a Ringling-Barnum poster.

Here is the *Calgary Herald* producing an issue of nine sections and 204 pages in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the foothill city; and all it can find to say about the food production of its province is summed up in the extraordinary headline: "Alberta Farms, Ranches Supplied Considerable Food During The War." Is this any way to talk about the breadbasket of the Empire? Is this the kind of language that would have been used by Bob Edwards in the columns of the *Calgary Eye Opener?* Could it have ever found a place in the torrential eloquence of the late Viscount Bennett? What would dear old Frank Oliver have said if such a headline had found its way into his *Edmonton Bulletin?*

"Considerable food," indeed!

Mr. King and the Nation

FIFTY years from now the policies, qualities and character of the man who was Prime Minister of Canada for most of the last thirty years will probably be still as much a subject of discussion, if not of dispute, as they are today. And if the dispute is less acrimonious, it will be because his opponents of the Conservative party will by that time have been constrained to admit that much of their party's misfortunes which they now attribute to his Machiavellian manoeuvers was actually due to their own errors and inconsistencies.

But one thing which cannot be denied even now is that Mr. King knew the Canadian electorate as few leaders have known the democracies which they have had to lead. He knew its profound reluctance to make up its mind, and he studiously avoided asking it to make up its mind whenever he could possible do so. Even at the crucial moment of the opening of the Second World War, he put before it a proposition which required no mind-making—the proposition of entering the war, but with a firm undertaking that there should be no conscription for overseas service. The nearest he ever came to giving it a really divisive question was when he asked it to release him from the firm undertaking; that question he could not avoid putting (except by losing all his French or a large part of his English support according to whether he adopted conscription against his pledge or maintained his pledge and refused it), and it very nearly ruined him.

Mr. St. Laurent is less cautious; perhaps he

—© Karsh

LONGEST-TERM *PM in history is dead.*

feels that being a French Canadian he can afford to be. It is true, moreover, that a continuance of the King type of leadership for more than thirty years would probably lead ultimately to disaster. Nations, if they are going to be nations and not colonies, must occasionally make up their minds about something, and by going too long without doing it they may lose the capacity to do it at all. Yet it is difficult not to wonder whether Mr. St. Laurent is right in thinking that the Canadian people are now ready to achieve their own constitution on their own responsibility. That involves a tremendous amount of mind-making, of the kind that Mr. King always dodged.

Mr. King dressed us up as a nation, but never asked us to behave as if we were one. No doubt it is time we were asked; but one may well be a little nervous about the response. A democratic people can act as a nation only when they are all of them willing to trust the general will of all of them. Have we reached that point, or was Mr. King right about us?

The Flute

LONELY, *the curious voice*
With its shy quiver
That beats like a gold bird
On a dark river.

From the banks come voices
Crying all day long:
Homage waits your flute note,
Salvoes greet your song.

Come to meet your triumph
Far from lands forlorn,
Leave your secret piping,
Leave your chilly thorn.

I'm no band, sighs gold bird,
I'm no brazen band,
All my songs are memory
Of a distant land.

I'm no band, sings gold bird,
Hand it to the horn!
Noise is not my country,
Let me live forlorn.

I am plagued with music
Roaring down the street—
Let me back to silence,
Stay not my retreat.

And he might be famous!
They say of slender flute,
Whose lonely voice through fading worlds
Will call when they are mute.

KATHERINE HALE

The Canadian Index

ABOUT 350 poems were published last year in Canada, in French or English, in the 70 periodicals indexed by the "Canadian Index" published by the Canadian Library Association and edited by Dorothy B. Chatwin and Shirley B. Elliott. This seems like a rather small number, and it should be noted that the Index does not cover the "little" specialist periodicals such as *Contemporary Verse* and *Northern Review*. The poems in question are listed by title under the general entry "Poems" and each also appears under its author's name in the general index, where it has to rub shoulders with entries under North Atlantic Pact, Swine Culture and Premarital Physical Examinations. We regret to say that eight of the authors give their works no other title than "Poem," while two do the same thing in French. Miss Thibaudeau goes to the other extreme with a verse entitled "Nocturnal visit to one who is a chiropractor by day."

This is the second volume of the resumed series of this Index, which constitutes one of the most valuable services both to Canadian libraries and to Canadian literature that could possibly be performed. Its publication is made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The Index endeavors to get the birthdate of all persons whom it lists, but does not always succeed in the case of lady poets. The book is 268 pages, with about forty headings to a page, but some headings carry a great many entries.

Concerning Preachers

NOT LONG ago we had occasion to review "No Coward Soul," which was the Pulpit Book Club's book of the month for July 1949. We now have from the same author, Dr. David A. MacLennan, "A Preacher's Primer" (Clarke Irwin, $1.50) which is the July 1950 selection of the Religious Book Club. In the interval Dr. MacLennan has left Toronto to become Professor of Preaching and Pastoral Care at the Yale Divinity School.

Preaching, in this little book, is viewed as a holding up of "the monstrance of the Gospel." (The figure is Dr. P. Carnegie Simpson's.) Obviously this is not a personal performance; the preacher is simply the vehicle through which the Gospel works, and the main requirement is that he shall truly worship the God whose Gospel he proclaims and honestly study His words. Dr. MacLennan thinks there is need for pulpit discussion of social wrongs, but the preacher must be sure they are really wrongs. There is much social disorder within "the new order," and "the prophet must announce doom over the wielders of unconsecrated power even if they lead organized laboring men."

The book contains many eloquent tributes to great religious leaders of the modern age, from Joseph Parker to Leslie Weatherhead—the founder and the present occupant of one of the most famous of free-church pulpits, the City Temple of London. But none is more eloquent than that which the author pays to the late Richard Davidson, principal of Emmanuel College, Toronto. Principal Davidson's lifework has recently been the subject of a collective tribute by nine of his co-workers and students, in a volume entitled "The Living Church" and edited by Dr. H. W. Vaughan (Ryerson Press, $2.50). These essays, which ex-

hibit a degree of unity testifying strongly to the impact of the Davidson mind upon all the writers, are an important statement of contemporary thinking in the United Church. But special significance attaches to Mr. Banister's essay on "The Ministry," because of the importance of that subject in relation to further steps in organic union, and to Professor Frye's on the church's relation to society because of its uncompromising declaration that "there is no liberty except Christian liberty" and that 'the natural man cannot desire freedom: he can only desire mastery."

The State In Trade

IT IS astonishing how the tone of Cabinet Ministers, when they are talking about selling goods to foreigners who seem reluctant to buy, remains unchanged despite all changes of party and personnel. The other day we had Mr. Gardiner telling the House of Commons: "I don't think that apples are going to be marketed by nice talking. I think we have got to use more direct talking with Britain. And I am quite prepared to do it."

That was in June, 1950. And exactly twenty years earlier Mr. R. B. Bennett, as he then was, speaking at Vancouver on Mr. King's criticism of his declaration that he would "blast" a way into foreign markets, said that he would not "beg of any country to buy our goods" but would get markets for them all the same. And he went on, according to the Montreal *Gazette*, to say: "So will I, when the Government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties. What else would I be there for? To cringe to others with soft words, and to recoil from each rebuff? That is not Canada's way. That is not my party's way."

Such are the arts of salesmanship when governments become the salesmen. Such is the atmosphere in which "block purchase" transactions are effected. Such is the "or else" language which replaces the persuasive words of the private salesman, with their accent on the value and quality of the goods offered. And it makes no difference what party is running the government at either end of the transaction. Bennett, MacDonald, Gardiner, Attlee, it makes no difference. This is the language of governments when they get into trade. Things will be more civilized when we get them out of it again.

What is US Money Worth?

UNLESS the Canadian Government is prepared to guarantee, at least until further notice, the redemption of all U.S. currency held by Canadians at the present price of $1.10 we do not think it is entitled to talk quite so loftily as it does to those Canadian traders who decline to accept such currency except at a somewhat lower value. When we accept a Canadian dollar bill we know at least that it can at any time be used to pay a debt of one dollar in Canada. We do not know anything of the kind about the $1.10 valuation of the American dollar bill. The Canadian Government says that it is $1.10, and will probably continue to say so tomorrow; but it does not have to say so, and there are a lot of people urging that it ought to stop saying so. Some day it may stop saying so, and then anybody who has American bills which he acquired at $1.10 may find himself slightly in a hole.

It is of course chiefly in the interests of the tourist trade that Canada wants everybody to accept American bills at $1.10. The tourist trade is at its maximum during the summer. Why should not the Government say that it will continue to pay $1.10 for American bills at least until September 30? That would enable anybody to accept them up to September 28 with complete assurance that no risk is involved. At present there is a risk involved. It may not be serious, but it is a risk.

The Law and Alcohol

WE ADMIRE the courage of the Prince Edward Island magistrate who dismissed a charge of breach of the liquor regulations on the ground that the Crown had not proved that certain shaving lotions were liquor, but we are not at all sure that his interpretation of the law will stand up. The Temperance Commission of PEI has power to pass regulations for the control of liquor, and it has passed a regulation that shaving lotions are liquor; and we rather think that that is that. It is, as the magistrate remarked, a shocking thing that a regulation of a Commission, adopted without any discussion by the Legislature, should make the possession of a bottle of shaving lotion an offence against the law, but we are afraid that that is the law.

People who are trying to diminish the evils resulting from the consumption of alcohol tend to be extremely reckless in the matter of depriving the courts of their power to use a reasonable latitude of judgment. In the same Province a judge found himself compelled to order the confiscation of a valuable motorcar because its owner had picked up a hitch-hiker who was found to be carrying alcohol illegally. There was no evidence that the motorist knew about the alcohol and a deal of evidence to support the view that he did not; but the judge had no option under the law. In almost any other kind of offence the questions of knowledge and of intent have some bearing on guilt or innocence. In the laws relating to alcohol they have none.

No Ribbon for Gibbon

("The Rev. Dr. Quillan said it was with horror that he looked on the very thought of sex education in schools. 'Sex education,' he declared, 'resulted in the fall of the Roman Empire.' "—*Glasgow Evening Times.*)

THE *historian Edward Gibbon breathed a*
monumental sigh
As he quilled the final period at Lausanne;
Twenty winters had elapsed, twenty summers
simmered by
Ere the glorious completion of his plan.
He had given us his all in the fat Decline and
Fall,
In the chapters up to three-score-ten-and-one,
And the pages closely written by this prolix,
fluent Briton,
Told the Story of the Roman and the Hun.

He enumerated reasons why the canker of decay
Made the Roman structure topple and go flat:
Nearly every single Caesar holding brief, despotic sway
Couldn't justly claim the braining of a gnat;
To acquire a shaky throne and to call the thing
his own
Each successor had to bribe the multitude—
So to share the royal kitty people flocked into
the city
Till there weren't sufficient farmers growing
food.

You would think that Edward Gibbon for the
span of time he took,
With his grasp of classics (anything but
small)
Would have demonstrated clearly in the pages
of his book
That he understood the reasons for the Fall;
But our praise we must suspend, since a Scottish reverend
Has put Gibbon's reputation on the skids:
For he quite forgot to mention that the cause of
Rome's declension
Was that Roman schools were teaching sex
to kids.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

WHY shouldn't we let Communist China into the Security Council? Two vetoes can live as cheaply as one.

UN delegates, says the *Peterborough Examiner*, sit around in chairs "riling through foreign newspapers." And maybe it isn't a misprint at that.

"By peace," says Winston Churchill, "the Communists mean submission to their will and system." We have a feeling that they borrowed that definition from a very respectable source.

With the rise of reckless propaganda and the change in the color of uniforms, the "thin Red line" is not what it was in the nineteenth century.

In BC there is a proposal to put totem poles on the licence plates. And licence plates on the totem poles, we suppose.

If it weren't for the telephone and the airplane, how would we ever save time

enough to fill out all the government forms?

Looks as if the South Koreans will not be going north for the summer.

A panther which was believed to be extinct has been seen in the Maritimes. Our theory is that it is just a slightly more vigorous type of Maritime Righter.

A Sarnia musician says people shouldn't stand up for "O Canada." Who gave him the right to tell us when we have to sit down?

Better hurry up and buy that war surplus stuff they are offering before the Government changes its mind and calls it all in again.

A squadron of the RCAF will not be allowed to take its mascot with it to the East, said mascot being a Great Dane. We thought this was to be an international force.

Politicians in Germany were surprised to find the DP's wielding considerable influence in recent elections. Displaced persons are beginning to displace their own weight in politics.

The Canadian Army is said to want men to sign up for three years "with the understanding that they may never see the enemy." This cuts out the two most likely classes of recruits—those who want a guarantee that they shall see the enemy, and those who want a guarantee that they shan't.

It seems lucky that our forces in the Korean affair will be under the UN flag, as we haven't one of our own.

Lucy says how nice it is that Canada is at peace with everybody, including North Korea (except of course Germany and a few other little countries that don't matter).

IMMEDIATE AID *for UN action in Korea will be given by Canadian destroyers* Sioux, Athabaskan and Cayuga. *North Star transport squadron follows to aid in airlift.*

SPOTLIGHT ON CANADA

FIRST *line of our Northern defence force: 2,200 paratroopers of airborne brigade, will be retained in Canada.*

—Kenneth Roberts

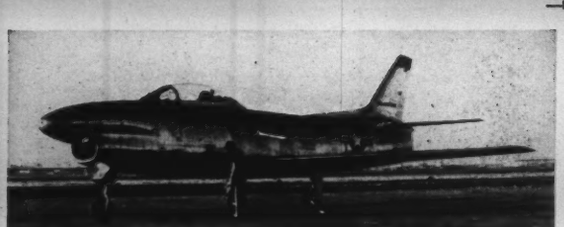
THE KOREAN crisis, and the prospect of further such challenges, has brought a sharp increase in U.S. military strength and a call from Washington to all members of the Atlantic Pact to do likewise. Defence Minister Claxton, in a radio speech last week, announced the measures which Canada would take. A recruiting drive will be opened to boost the strength of the three forces above the present 47,000, "without any stated ceiling." The Navy will recommission three destroyers, *Crescent, Crusader* and *Nootka,* to replace those sent to Korea, as well as some smaller ships, and raise the complement of all to war strength.

—Capital Press
CLAXTON

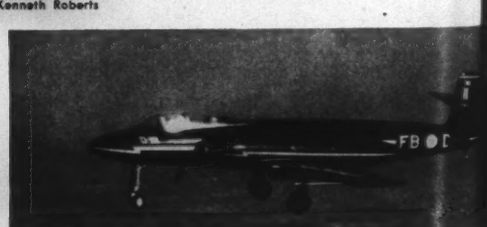
The Army will bring up to full strength the elements of its single brigade group, formed of the Princess Pats, the Lord Strathconas, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Royal 22nd Regiment and the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with their supporting units of artillery, engineers and signals. The RCAF will seek more young men for aircrew training, technical trades.

Aircraft production, of the F-86 and the CF-100 "Canuck" will be speeded up.

READY: *Two squadrons of Vampire jet fighters.*



HURRY *call, for new F-86's getting into production.*



CANADA'S *own: Promising long-range "Canuck"*

SHERMAN TANKS, *used by Canada's permanent and reserve forces for training, are World War II weapon, considered equal to the Soviet tanks in Korea.*

ONCE PROUD SHIPS: *Canadian corvettes which played vital role in Atlantic convoy duty, rust in graveyard at Sorel, Quebec. Many have been stripped of guns.*

How Does Our Defence Look Now?

Any Fresh Red Attack Faces Us With Korean-Type Dilemma, Until Canada Raises More "Troops-in-Being," More Planes

by Michael Barkway

THE plans didn't say it would be like this.

They foresaw a cold war turning suddenly into a hot one. They prescribed a quick mobilization, an end to the hesitations of peacetime, an all-out effort on lines they hoped were well prepared. But this—in the words of a high Canadian military authority—is a "lukewarm war". And that is a state that doesn't call for full mobilization. On the contrary it calls for interfering with the peacetime economy as little as possible. But it does call for forces to support UN police operations — not reserves, but "troops-in-being."

MICHAEL BARKWAY

It's not only Korea, though we still don't know whether that can be finished with peacetime forces. It's all the other places where the Russians could attack through one satellite or another. Suppose the UN has to conduct several police operations. The standing peacetime forces of the democracies are not impressive.

The U.S. Army's active establishment before Korea was ten divisions. Four of these were in Japan, two in Europe, and the remaining four, rather below strength, in the U.S. Most, if not all, of the divisions in the United States are being or have been moved to the Far East.

The other supposed military powers of the West are Britain and France. Both are already heavily committed in the Far East—France in Indo-China, and Britain in Malaya and Hong Kong. Neither of them has the forces it would like in Western Europe. Canadian authorities know that the battles in Malaya and Indo-China are as important to the free world as Korea is. And we certainly don't want any reduction in the scanty forces holding Western Europe.

People Our Size

So we're already down to people of our own size. Australia, admittedly much nearer than we are, has already committed her air force in Korea. On the ground she has about the same operational force as we have—perhaps one brigade group. Fifty-two other UN members supported the call to help in Korea—but they had practically nothing to offer. And if there is nothing for Korea, what about a second blow? There are no giant standing armies on our side of the Iron Curtain.

Police operations are for the United Nations. Canada, as much as anybody else and more than most, insisted on that. The difficulty about UN operations is that small bodies of troops from many diverse countries are very awkward to fit into an effective force. But Canada here meets the disadvantage corresponding to the many advantages we gain from our close association with both the Americans and the British. Canadian troops could easily fight with either U.S. or Commonwealth troops under a U.S. or a Commonwealth Commander. This is one excuse we can't use.

The whole argument of Korea is that if we can successfully get away with "police operations", it need never come to open war. If we don't believe this argument, we had no business to send our three destroyers to Korea. If we do believe it, we must do our best to follow through.

The UN Called

When the UN called for help, what had we got ready for operations?

The Navy had, besides the three destroyers already committed,* the cruiser *Ontario* based on Esquimalt. The *Ontario* is an operational ship now being used for training. At Halifax were the aircraft carrier *Magnificent* and the destroyers *Micmac* and *Huron*, all operational; they were scheduled to leave on August 23 for a training cruise in Europe. The destroyer *Haida* was at Halifax as depot ship for the reserve fleet. We also had in commission five frigates, four escort-minesweepers, and smaller craft.

In reserve we had the cruiser *Uganda*, about another half dozen destroyers, a frigate, five escort-minesweepers and smaller craft. Construction was due to begin soon on three anti-submarine vessels of new design; but at the present rate they wouldn't be ready for perhaps a couple of years.

We had had several official warnings that the manpower of the present permanent force was spread very thin for the Navy's existing commitments, let alone new ones. It was obvious that the Navy, like all the services, would like more men.

The Air Force had two operational fighter squadrons flying Vampire jets; a third was due to be formed early next year. There were also three transport squadrons, one equipped with North Stars. This North Star squadron was suitable for long-range transport operations between the West Coast of the U.S. and Japan. Maintenance and repair in Japan might be difficult, but the RCAF thought it could manage by doing all major work at this end.

The Vampire fighters were not suitable for immediate operations in Korea, even if they could be spared from home defence. But the RCAF had also about two dozen Mustang fighters, and could acquire more from the U.S. This type had proved extremely useful in Korea in the hands of both Australian and U.S. pilots. Within a couple of months it would have been possible, if the Government had so decided, to organize one or more Mustang squadrons for operational duty.

The latest model of the F86 fighter —the F86E—was due to start rolling from the Canadair factory by the turn of the year. Production capacity was known to be far ahead of any possible Canadian needs. Rate of delivery seemed to depend on how fast the Government would buy them and whether any of our allies wanted them.

The Army had the airborne brigade-group. It included one battalion each of the PPCLI, the RCR and the Royal 22nd, and a battery of airborne artillery; HQ staffs, medicos and other necessary components could quickly be added. In addition, the so-called "combat units" included armored regiments of Lord Strathcona's Horse and the Royal Canadian Dragoons. They were below strength, but might be reorganized with the help of the armored training school to provide one operational armored regiment.

For the rest, the active forces consisted of training and administrative units—the framework for a full mobilization. They were proper formations for the cold war, necessary preparations for the hot war. But they just didn't match the lukewarm war.

We All Face Them

The problems we faced faced all the democracies.

First: of the very little available how much was it right to commit to Korea?

Second: how could we reorganize our forces so as to have more "troops-in-being" to deal with future police operations?

These were immediate and urgent. Only slightly less so was the third question: how could we step up our preparations so as to be more ready if it should come to a hot war?

When the Cabinet met to consider Trygve Lie's appeal for "effective forces, particularly ground forces" for Korea, it knew that the airborne brigade-group could be re-equipped with U.S. weapons and sent as a self-contained fighting unit to Korea. It also knew that such action would leave the Canadian North open to attack by airborne forces. It felt that this was a risk of concern to the Americans as well as to ourselves. It decided that our only operational formation of ground troops must be kept at home.

It also decided against supplying a force of Mustangs. According to the interpretation given to the Prime Minister's pledge, Parliament would have had to be summoned to approve sending them into action. This did not apply to the North Star squadron, since it will not be fighting.

What do our other new defence measures amount to? They don't change our general defence organization at all. They merely speed up plans which the services had already made. In detail:—

The Navy will commission the destroyers *Crescent* and *Crusader* on the West Coast. It's hoped that the *Crescent* will be ready early in the fall. Fortunately the frigate, *St. Stephen*, which has been acting as a weather ship, was due to pay off and be handed over to the Department of Transport. Her crew will form the nucleus of the crew for the *Crescent*;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

*The *Cayuga*, under Capt. J. V. Brock, also destroyer force commander (see cover); the *Athbaskan*, commanded by Cmdr. W. P. Welland; and the *Sioux*, under Cmdr. P. D. Taylor.

—Canadian Army

LAST WAR *equipment, such as this infantry carrier, is plentiful.*

Meet the Idea-Man of the Schuman Plan

Jean Monnet, One of the World's Keenest Minds, Used to Sell Brandy and Champagne in Canada

by P. M. Richards

"I AM very sorry I can't go to Canada. I love Canada." Jean Monnet, French organizing genius and the world's No. 1 idea-man, was plainly wistful. In Bonn, capital of Western Germany, it had just been borne in upon him that preliminary negotiations on the Schuman Plan, the scheme for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel resources, would prevent him from keeping his engagement to open Canada's Third International Trade Fair. So Monnet cabled his apologies.

That was last May and he has been working steadily since on the big Plan (basically his own) which he hopes will lead on eventually to political and full economic union of the nations participating—France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg.*

Jean Monnet's regard for Canada goes back to the years before the First Great War. He was born at Cognac, France, in 1883, and his father, a cognac manufacturer and exporter, sent him to Canada in his early twenties to set up selling agencies.

Jean carried out this assignment with aplomb. He sold his father's brandy successfully, and made the right connections, and while he did so he became at home in the English language and in North American ways of doing business. Though he loved his native land, he could have stayed happily in Canada. Then came 1914; Kaiser Wilhelm attacked France.

Jean knew immediately where he stood, or ought to stand. It was in the ranks of France's soldiers. He rushed home—only to find himself rejected as physically unfit. Determined to serve in some capacity, he took a clerk's job in the Ministry of Commerce. It was quickly noticed that he had a talent for organization. It happened that the Ministry was in process of negotiating a contract with the Hudson's Bay Company under which France would receive cereals, barbed wire, metals and ships as well as a loan of 100 million gold francs. Because of his knowledge of Canada and his indicated ability, Jean Monnet was placed in charge of supervising the contract.

By 1919 he was an unofficial counsellor in the conferences preparatory to the Versailles Treaty and French delegate to the Supreme Inter-Allied Economic Council.

By this time Monnet's feet were set in the field he was to work in so long thereafter, the field of intergovernmental financial and economic relationships. Clemenceau and Lloyd George picked him to be Associate General Secretary of the League of Nations, and aided by Sir Arthur Salter he created the technical services of the League—economic, financial and health—and supervised them until they were functioning smoothly.

In China and New York

In 1933, on the invitation of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in China, he went to the Orient and participated in the creation of the China Finance Development Corporation. This investment bank was the medium for placing American capital in Chinese industrial enterprises and in Chinese railways, both of which Monnet had a hand in planning. After three years of organizing in China he returned to New York and with George Murnane (now a partner in the New York investment banking house of Lazard Frères) founded the firm of Monnet-Murname Ltd., and they soon became known as competent financial "trouble-shooters."

At the end of 1938 Jean Monnet, accepted the request of French Premier Edouard Daladier that he head a buying mission to the United States. In September, 1939, he became chairman of a Franco-British committee in London to coordinate war efforts.

Monnet went to Bordeaux a little before France fell and tried hard to persuade the Petain Government to take refuge in North Africa. He failed, and when the armistice was announced Monnet immediately returned to London.

In these circumstances, Monnet became a British diplomat and civil servant, at least temporarily. Churchill appointed him a member of the British buying commission in Washington. There he made a considerable contribution to the task of getting the U.S. war machine into operation. At the beginning of 1943 Harry Hopkins sent Monnet to Algiers to investigate the equipment and supply position of the French troops in Africa. Shortly afterwards Monnet resigned from the British Supply Council and set about the establishment of a government in North Africa that could unite all Frenchmen in the struggle against Germany. He became economic counsellor of General Giraud and in November, 1943, was appointed Commissioner of Supply by General de Gaulle. As such he negotiated lend-lease agreements with the U.S.

Monnet returned to Algiers in June, 1944, and followed the French National Committee of Liberation to Paris. In September, 1944, he was a member of de Gaulle's first provisional government, and in 1945 as head of the French Supply Council coordinated the various buying missions sent out by France. In that year he negotiated loans totalling $1.1 billion.

From the vantage points of Washington and London, Monnet had been enabled to appraise the economic position of France particularly well. He urged upon the Government that plans for France's physical reconstruction must also include modernization. The principle was accepted and the Government appointed a planning commission for the modernization and equipment of the French economy, with Monnet as its head. So the Monnet Plan was born. The required credits totalling about $7 billion were successively voted and, despite changes of government, Monnet and his Commission were left undisturbed to carry out the plan.

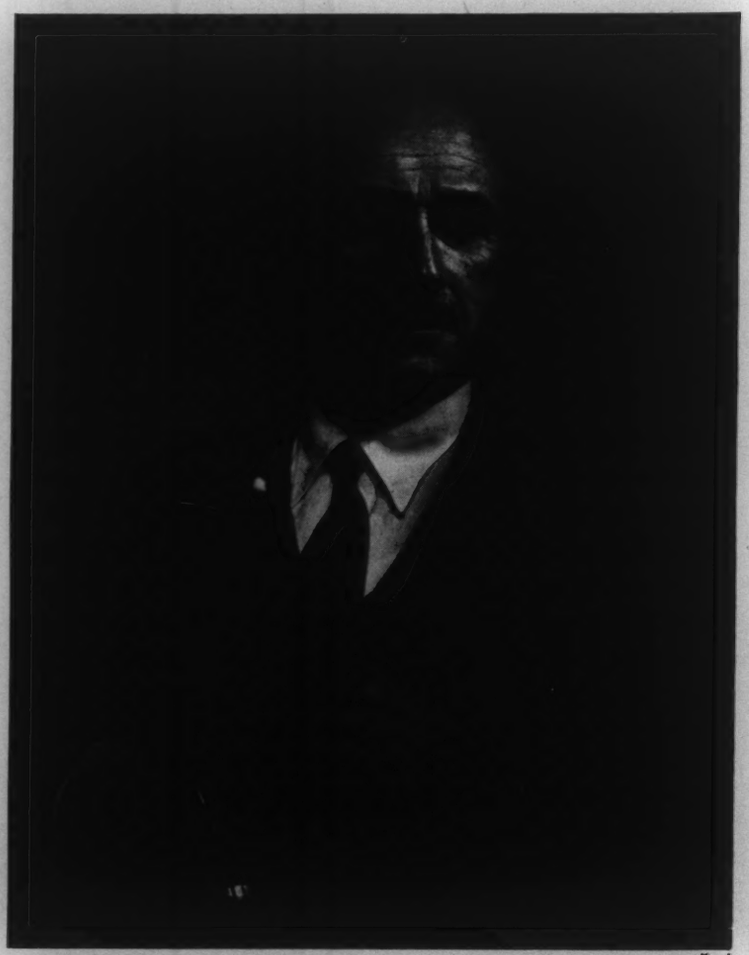
Another's Name, His Idea

For Jean Monnet, the Monnet Plan for France's reconstruction has carried on quite naturally to the Schuman Plan for European regeneration. Its name is, of course, that of France's Foreign Minister, who sponsored it internationally, and the then Premier, M. Georges Bidault, worked hard in its evolving. But Monnet of the international mind, citizen of Europe and the world, was its real father.

A good deal has already been published, in SATURDAY NIGHT and other papers, about the Schuman Plan. It proposes to make steel and coal resources of the participating nations available to each of them on equal terms, unhandicapped by international boundaries; thus it will tend to promote efficiency and penalize inefficiency. Though France's steel industry—still, notwithstanding the Monnet Plan, less up-to-date than Germany's—will be at a disadvantage initially, French industry as a whole will benefit. The whole French economy will be stronger, particularly after the French plants have been forced by competition to modernize.

Idea-man Monnet's thought goes beyond this to the wiping out of the ancient enmity between France and Germany through this plan. Why should France fear Germany, if it has just as much steel for war-making? Why should there be any war at all, when there's no longer any economic rivalry based on national lines?

Critics have said to Monnet that the Monnet and Schuman Plans are not consistent; that the Monnet Plan sought to make France independent of foreign resources, while the Schuman Plan puts French and foreign resources into a common pot. But Monnet is a builder, a world builder, not a nationalistic schemer; he thinks the Schuman Plan contributes importantly to eliminating the causes of war, by creating a community of interests and promoting general prosperity.



—Karsh

ARCHITECT *of a European community, France's planner, Jean Monnet.*

*Agreement in the last two weeks among the 17 European Marshall Plan countries to set up the European Payments Union was an encouraging advance. EPU, which includes British sterling, will make the 17 currencies almost fully interchangeable. This has been considered a first step in setting up the Schuman Plan.

Veterans' Veteran for DVA

"Tommy" Burns Now Wears Civvies But He Still Fights for His Men

by Phil Shackleton

WHEN Major-General E.L.M. Burns, DSO, OBE, MC, retired from the Army, he wasn't through with military life. Although he hung up his uniform five years ago, he's as much involved as ever with soldiers.

In 1945, "Tommy" Burns was appointed Director General of Rehabilitation in the Department of Veterans' Affairs. For a year, he was involved in the complexities of re-establishment for veterans, educational and training schemes and counselling of servicemen on their discharge. The next year he became assistant deputy to Walter S. Woods and his duties shifted to administration.

Now, on Woods' retirement, the Prime Minister has announced that Major-General Burns is Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs.

First of all, why *Tommy* Burns? It goes back to about 1908 when Burns was a student at Lower Canada College. His generation's idol was the new heavyweight boxing champion—Tommy Burns. Any youngster named Burns was automatically dubbed "Tommy." In the case of young Eedson Louis Millard Burns, the extra tag has stuck through life.

Born in Westmount, Que., 53 years ago, Burns was educated at St. Thomas, Lower Canada College, and the Royal Military College at Kingston. He was 17 when he entered RMC but he already had a year's service with the 17th Hussars. Six months later he was granted a wartime commission and was sent to France with the Royal Canadian Engineers. For action at the Somme, he won the MC.

Between wars, Burns held many important staff appointments including that of instructor in military engineering at RMC, staff officer at several military district headquarters, and general staff officer with the geographical section of NDHQ, Ottawa.

The Map Maker

Aerial mapping was in its infancy following the first war and Burns took a leading part in putting the new science on a practical basis. He began experiments with the Air Force in 1922 and developed several techniques in using air photos for mapping purposes. In recognition of his long work in this field, he was awarded the OBE in 1939.

Following his brilliant service in Canada's peacetime army, he joined General Crerar in 1939 to set up Canadian Military Headquarters in London and prepare the way for our Army overseas.

He shuttled between England and Canada for several years, taking one post after another, and in 1943 was promoted Major-General and given command of the Second Infantry Division. He was commanding officer of the First Canadian Corps in the spring and summer of 1944, when the Hitler line was broken and Rome taken. It was then he was awarded the DSO.

Now stationed in the Daly Building in Ottawa, Major-General Burns finds many similarities between military life and his present work. As a retired soldier himself, and having twice seen Canadian wartime forces demobilized, Burns is well equipped to handle veterans' problems. He also believes that a clean desk means good work.

DVA, as a matter of fact, is staffed almost entirely by veterans. "The veteran himself," says Burns, "is best qualified to help other veterans."

Convinced that there were plenty of capable younger men rising in the army, he was anxious to have a crack at life outside the Service. When the opportunity arose to join DVA, he applied for a transfer of duties and after 32 years in khaki found himself once more a civilian.

There is little of the stuffy top brass tradition about General Burns. His soldierly bearing and straightforward manner gain respect in civilian life.

—Capital Press

BURNS: *"Knows the score."*

His interests are not narrow. He was one of the first Canadians to have an article in the American *Mercury* in heyday of Mencken and Nathan. He is a noted writer on military affairs and has been a contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT for many years.

His chief outside activity today is with the United Nations and its work. For a period he was chairman of the Ottawa branch of the United Nations Association, and he is now chairman of the national administrative committee of that organization. In 1949 he acted as alternate delegate for Canhe acted as our alternate delegate at the General Assembly at Lake Success.

Although no social lion, he appreciates congenial company and if pressed by friends, will play for them what he terms an indifferent piano. Outwardly, Burns is reserved but close friends call him a warm companion. He spends his summers at Kingsmere and is an ardent gardener. Recently, however, he was presented with a new fishing outfit and may degenerate to fishing.

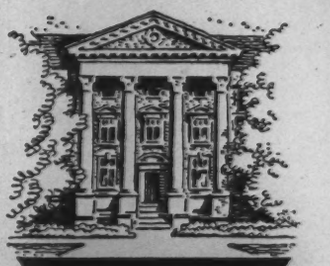
Proven Ability

He was always a popular officer, not through any close sense of *camaraderie*, but because his men had confidence in his proven ability and fair dealing. A major who served under Burns says, "He was the sort of officer you always hoped to have. If anything should happen, you knew damn well Burns would know the score."

He has the ability to slough off less important details and get to the problems of the present. Trained as an engineer and mathematician, he bases his decisions always on facts.

He carries the same approach to his new duties as Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs. As a civil servant, he remains a man with whom few are on very familiar terms — his friends say this is due to shyness. He deals with veterans' problems in the same way he dealt with soldiers' problems.

He chooses his words carefully and uses them sparingly. As unemotional as a questionnaire form, Burns leaves the visitor confident that he has command of all the facts of the case. A young man, although he has one career behind him, he has already shown himself an exceptionally brilliant and efficient civil servant.



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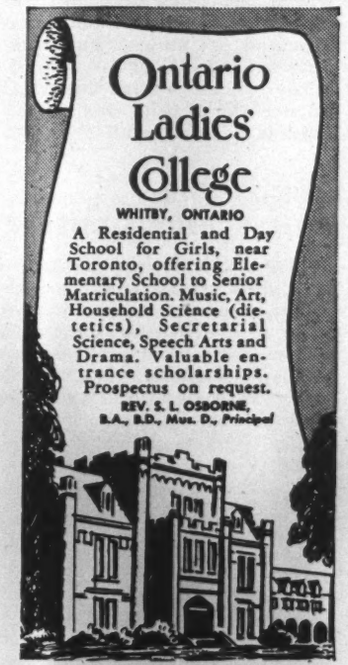

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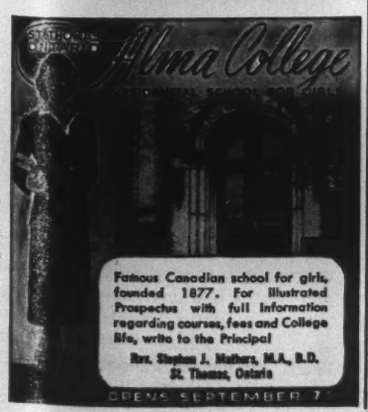

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

The University of Sheffield

Applications are invited for a CHAIR in METALLURGY on the retirement of Professor J. H. Andrew. Salary £2000 with Superannuation provision under the F.S.S.U., and family allowance. Further particulars should be obtained from the Secretary, N.C.C.U., c/o McGill University, Montreal, or from The Registrar, The University, Sheffield, 10. Applications (20 copies, one only required from candidates outside Great Britain) together with the names and addresses of referees, and, if desired, copies of testimonials, should be sent to The Registrar, The University, Sheffield, 10, not later than 4th September, 1950.

A. W. CHAPMAN, Registrar.

How Mr. King Kept Power

He Had Intense Conviction That Canada's National Destiny Demanded Unity

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE is no great occasion for tears. The tired and lonely old man who went to his bed in Kingsmere the other evening and was never to rise from it again was not the William Lyon Mackenzie King whose name is engraved for centuries to come upon the history of Canada. For that great Canadian died in truth on the day when he handed over his mantle to Louis St. Laurent; and what remained was only a sick man, uneasily conscious that his one remaining task, that of converting into a significant personal narrative the enormous amount of biographical and historical material which had collected around him, could never be accomplished by himself, as he had hoped and planned and dreamed. Let us not think of that rather tragic figure, sitting alone in the great room at the top of Laurier House beneath the portrait of the daughter of the Rebel of 1837, amid the memories of the hundreds of statesmen, commanders, politicians, kings, princes, leaders of revolts, who at different times sat there with him during the last thirty years—a ghost in an assemblage of ghosts. . . .

Let us think rather of the great days when the ghosts were alive, and were moulding the destinies of the world.

WHAT were the qualities which put W.L.M. King among the moulders of destinies? That question has bothered everybody who has ever written about him, or indeed thought about him at all seriously. For they are very far from being obvious, like the qualities of a Laurier or a Macdonald.

I think the first of them, the foundation of all the rest, was the intensity with which he held the conviction (and it was a right conviction) that the colonies of the United Kingdom could not continue to be colonies, and that the only alternative was that they should become nations. That was not an uncommon belief, even in 1900; but it was held by few persons with the intensity with which King held it, and its consequences were faced by few persons with the realization that it meant disappearance of the nineteenth century Empire.

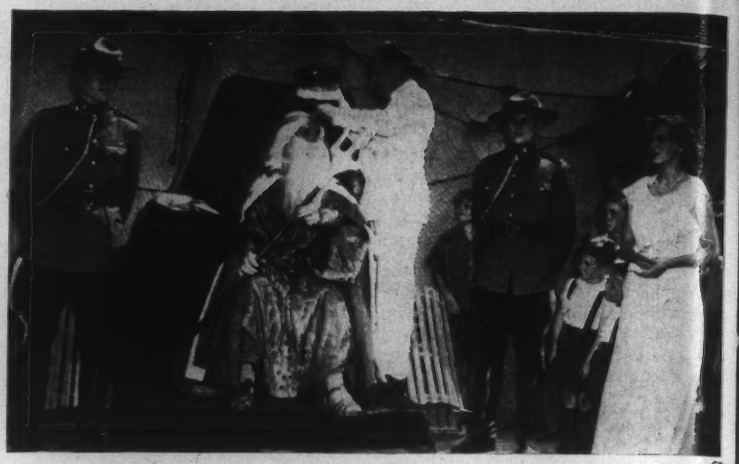
The second quality was the intensity with which he held the further conviction that Canada as a nation, differing completely from Canada as a colony, could not be kept together without according to its French-speaking citizens precisely the same weight in its councils as to its citizens of any other origin. That is a conviction which is no doubt held, as a mathematical proposition, by most other Canadians; but in times of severe stress it tends with many of them to be overshadowed by the more emotional conviction that the French-speaking citizens are slightly less "loyal" (to something not very clearly defined but thought of as being external to Canada) than the others. At such times it has always been easy to deride King's conviction on this point as being merely a matter of "keeping in power with the solid Quebec vote," and in fact it worked to that end most of the time; but that was not the reason why King held it, and he would never have abandoned it even if the holding of it had excluded him from power.

THE third quality was his enormous capacity for distinguishing between personal friendships and political usefulness. The popular idea that King was incapable of deep friendships is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

—CP

SEVENTY-FIFTH *birthday greetings flooded Laurier House last Dec. 17. This was one of the last official photographs of the late Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, retired after 30 years as Liberal leader, 22 as Prime Minister.*



—CP

LOBSTER KING: *King Neptune, otherwise known as John Mackenzie, being crowned to reign over the lobster carnival at Pictou, centre of the Nova Scotia industry. Mr. Justice Keiller Mackay of the Ontario Supreme Court, a Pictou County native, is placing the crown. Maids of the Mist, Spray, Sea, Tides, Waves, Shoals and Deep will help King Neptune rule his lobster kingdom.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Nova Scotia:

HOT SUITS

IN RECENT years when Nova Scotians wanted to buy a suit, they joined a suit club.

For a couple of dollars a week they remained members for about 30 weeks. Each week a $60 suit was drawn for, among members of the club. And those who won the suits got them for the amount of money they had already contributed.

At the end of the 30 weeks, those left over got a suit which would have cost them what they had contributed to the club anyway. Suit-buyers thought it was a good idea. And some merchants said it was good for business.

This week the provincial Attorney-General's office issued a directive to police forces saying the clubs were illegal and advising police to begin prosecuting operators. The Department said the clubs violated the Criminal Code's section on lotteries.

In Halifax one men's wear store said in a newspaper advertisement it would suspend its suit club immediately. The ad also said a similar ruling had been successfully appealed by the store 20 years ago.

Newfoundland:

UNDER CANVAS

NEWFOUNDLAND youths this summer are enjoying one of the fruits of confederation. Since the establishment of the active and reserve force units, the opportunity has been presented of spending training periods at camps in Petawawa, Summerside and Halifax. Hundreds of young men now have had their annual training and have returned refreshed and keen.

The members of the 166th Newfoundland Field Regiment, RCA, Canada's newest artillery unit, when they arrived at Petawawa did not drive into the camp as usual but formed up outside and marched in singing lustily "The Banks of Newfoundland." Newfoundlanders continue to retain their individuality.

■ The whaling season shows signs of producing an average yield—between 400 and 500 this year. So far the Polar Whaling Company operating off Hawke's Harbor, Labrador, has accounted for over 60, and the Olsen Whaling and Sealing Company operating from Williamsport, northern Newfoundland, has about half that number. The Polar Company is a subsidiary of the world-renowned C. Salveson Co. of Leith, Scotland, with offices in St. John's and Harbor Grace.

British Columbia:

BRIDGE OF SIGHS

THE PACIFIC coast's most famous toll bridges are the Lions Gate connecting Vancouver with North and West Vancouver—and the Pattullo bridge at New Westminster. Both are high-level structures. And motorists who gripe against the fees learned this week that they are going to get a chance to pay on still another bridge. The Provincial Government announced it is about to sign a contract with the Cheam Bridge Co., a private organization, which wants to build a toll bridge, $1,500,000 cost, to cross the Fraser between Agassiz and Rosedale. The Government said it would reserve the right to buy it after 25 years.

Biggest value: to carry traffic from the south side of the Fraser to the new Harrison Hot Springs hotel.

■ The battle on Korea and the general international situation is making the West coast look to its civilian defences. If war ever came to the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver, B.C., and Seattle, Wash., would have the same problems. So to exchange information, leading officials of both cities got together in Seattle this week to talk about war at the atom-bomb level, among other things. Both Vancouver and Seattle had their air-raid warning systems in World War II, and realized suddenly that they might be needed again. Among the Vancouverites there were Mayor Charles Thompson,

Police Chief Walter Mulligan, Fire Chief A. R. Murray.

■ When the "Red Dean" of Canterbury talked in Vancouver last May 21, it took cash to get to hear him at a Sunday night meeting. That's what police told a Vancouver magistrate, who fined Laurence Nowry $40 and Lou Osipov $25 for conducting a performance on a Sunday at which admission was charged. Said Magistrate Oscar Orr: the $40 top fine which he could order was "absurd" in view of the announced $3,600 in collections.

Ontario:

TROTTING AT NIGHT

OPERATORS of Thorncliffe Raceways in Toronto (SN, July 18) had gambled more than half a million dollars that Premier Frost would change his mind and let them run night harness racing under electric lights. Small-town Premier Frost long ago had said he wouldn't permit the night sport. But the operators thought he would see differently when Toronto had a look at their city-slick track with bright aluminum rail, shining banks of lights and sparkling pari-mutuel windows.

The Premier wasn't dazzled; it was too big-time for him. Harness meets which long have thrived in rural Ontario, and sometimes at night, could go on as usual, he said. But let Thorncliffe operate in the light of day. It looked too much like gambling rather than sport.

ANY IDEAS?

CITY of London councillors would like to run to earth a good idea about public transportation, and the sooner, the better.

With one eye on the calendar, counting the days left until next spring, they're shopping for a plan to keep a municipal street railway operating after the present owners of the London Street Railway go out of business. Months ago, the street railway, a private company ever since horse-car transportation was introduced 75 years ago, announced it would let its franchise expire in the spring of 1951.

Last December, ratepayers voted for municipal ownership of a street railway system. After months of dickering, the councillors presented a by-law proposing $1,325,000 for the company, and another $300,000 for such things as unanticipated assets. For a hot weather ballot, July 18, London's 100,000 population produced only 5,700 voters, and they turned the bylaw down: 2,581 to 3,128.

Now weary city officials are searching for another scheme to keep their citizens from walking next spring.

—CP

APPOINTMENT: *J. Lucien Dansereau, Montreal consulting engineer, has been appointed to the International Joint Commission. He will take over the post formerly held by Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton who becomes Chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission succeeding the late J. A. Glen.*

—CP

CLASSIFICATION YARD. *Freight cars are weighed and sorted in motion in the new Canadian Pacific Railway St. Luc yard in Montreal. The cars move down a sloping hump under the force of gravity and are electrically switched and braked into their proper place. On their way, the cars are weighed as they pass over modern track scales. There are more than 75 miles of track in the terminal.*

TIMBER!

STARTING Aug. 7 until 19 there's to be a new kind of school. It's a test course and may develop into a yearly one. It's on Conservation—the wide use of land, soil, forest, water and wild life.

Conservation is to be taught in Ontario's public and high schools this year. The Department of Education has selected 21 educationists to take a summer course on how to fit Conservation into the curriculum along with the social studies of geography, history, etc. Selected were Principals, Inspectors, Normal School Masters, and representative teachers. Only men were invited this time because of accommodation. The course is held at the Ontario Forest Rangers' School at Dorset, Ont.

Manitoba:

UP SHE GOES!

WAR SCARES and "panic buying" in the United States were being blamed by Manitoba wholesalers recently for jumps in food prices recorded in many retail stores throughout the province.

With the outbreak of war in Korea, housewives in Manitoba and particu-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

PEOPLE

CANADIANS ABROAD

■ "Dog days" regardless, several Canadians in England are making the grade. The New Play Society's actor-writer **Don Harron,** during a two week's stay, landed a small part in "A Streetcar Named Desire" which prompted him to lengthen his visit. Now he also has a script-writing job with the BBC. **Wallace Reyburn,** until recently editor of *New Liberty,* is editing *Go* magazine. And radio's **Monica Mugan** is becoming well known as a free-lance writer.

■ Newscaster **Lorne Greene** has become a student again for six weeks. Expert in radio, he doesn't intend to be out on a limb when television gets going in Canada. He's taking a intensive TV course at New York's School of Radio and Television.

■ In London, Eng., rave notices greeted **Barbara Ann Scott's** appearance in "Rose Marie on Ice" — "the nicest thing this summer has brought," "dazzling display of talent and charm," "swift and lovely." She even got a nod from *The Times*—"skated beautifully."

■ **Cpl. G. H. Emperingham** and **Cpl. J. H. Blais,** both of Montreal, placed second and third in the Northland Match of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, Eng., last week. In the Duke of Gloucester event, **Major G. C. Baker** of Kentville, NS, was second, **Major Eric Cowan** of Montreal, third.

■ **Senator W. Rupert Davies,** publisher of the Kingston *Whig-Standard,* will assume duty as High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, Wales, early next year. He is at present at his summer residence, Fronfaith Hall, Montgomeryshire.

FAME AND FORTUNE

■ **Edward J. Pyman,** young Toronto businessman, sent a telegram to Trygvie Lie offering to raise 10,000 volunteers for service with UN Korean forces. In 1939 he recruited 60,000 Canadians in a matter of days to aid Finland. Pyman later joined the Canadian Army and then transferred to the RCAF. At the end of World War II he volunteered to aid Israel. Says Pyman: "I am sure I could raise the 10,000 men for Korea in short order. . . . There are always men ready for some adventure, and of course there are the others who are idealists and feel it is their duty to rid the world of Communist aggression. With intensive training we could be ready to embark in 90 days." Pyman would seek support through public subscription and request arms and ammunition from the Canadian Government.

■ In Saskatoon last week **Bill Mawhinney** of Vancouver scored a sensational 6 and 4 decision to win the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship. The 21-year-old truck salesman is the youngest wearer of the Canadian amateur crown. His brilliant play eclipsed the favorite, **Nick Weslock,** 32, of Windsor, Ont. "What can you do with a guy playing like that?" commented Weslock. "He certainly did a good job on me."

■ **R. H. Fergusson-Pollock,** Vancouver Island millworker of Duncan, BC, has inherited an 80-room castle, a 40-room mansion, both in Scotland, and a six-figure fortune. A master mariner and RCAF veteran in World War II, he has lately been working in sawmills. The estate was started by his ancestor, Fitzgerald de Polock, in 1028, who left Normandy and settled in Renfrewshire.

■ With the betting 6-1 against him, **Major Lloyd Hill,** 31, of Niagara Falls, last week tackled Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. A crowd of 200,000 people jostled each other for four hours but saw only the empty barrel going over. After a terrific pounding in the upper rapids, the barrel, with Hill in it, got stuck in the Hydro weir; Hydro workers secured it with poles and a shaken Hill was dragged unwillingly out. Narrowest escapes of the day were had by two of Hill's helpers, **Frank Marasco** of Hamilton, Ont., and **Jerry McAndrew,** Niagara Falls. They pushed the barrel into midstream and when an outboard motor boat failed to pick them up a scant half mile from the brink, they had to swim for their lives. Hill will make a second attempt around Labor Day.

—Telegram

DRAGGED OUT: *6-1 against.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

DOES THE U.N. MEAN IT?

Will Members Give Real Support in Korea? Can They Form Effective U.N. Legion?

THE U.N. took quick and bold decisions to meet aggression in Korea a month ago—surprising itself as much as everyone else, almost certainly including the men in the Kremlin. There was a heady feeling at Lake Success, and much comment that "now the U.N. was working the way it was intended to work."

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

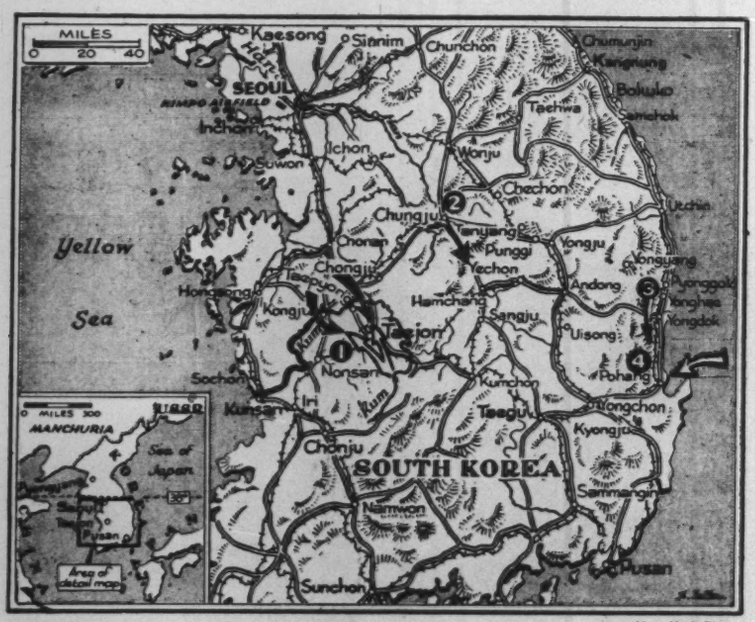
That this ability to act, with a minimum of argument and a maximum of speed, was due to the absence of the Soviet delegate, was fully appreciated. Perhaps a majority of the delegates, who had almost unanimously rejected the Hoover proposal for reorganizing the U.N. without the Soviet bloc, began to say that this might be the way to save the U.N. and not to wreck it.

Subsequent developments force one to question, however, whether the cynical belief of the Soviets that the U.N.'s bark would be much worse than its bite, is to be justified. Not even the seven members of the Security Council, other than the U.S., who took the responsibility of pitting the U.N. against the Soviet-supported North Korean invasion, have come forward with a single battalion of troops—with the exception of Nationalist China, whose intervention would have assured Chinese Communist intervention on the other side. None of the 44 other members of the Assembly who have "supported" the decision has offered even a platoon.

It may well be asked whether, if the U.S. had not assured the Security Council beforehand of its readiness and ability to provide the forces needed (the estimate of what would be needed was far less then than it is now, and did not include ground troops) there would have been any bold confrontation of aggression.

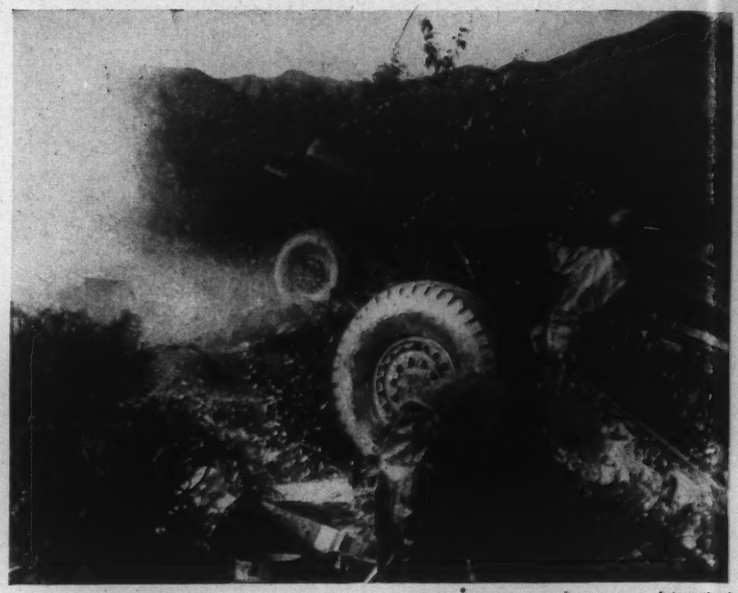
It is true that a few U.N. members have offered naval and air forces. Britain threw in her Pacific Fleet, which was in Japanese waters at the time. Australia put in her Mustang squadron, which was on occupation duty in Japan; along with a destroyer and a frigate. Canada sent three destroyers, and has followed up with a squadron of North Star transports. New Zealand has offered destroyers, and the Dutch have sent one. Britain will probably find at least a brigade of ground troops, somewhere, to put into Korea, though it would be doubtful wisdom to move them from Hong Kong.

IT IS also true, as the latter example illustrates, that a number of U.N. members are engaged actively in opposing, or standing by to guard against, Soviet aggression in other theatres across the world. If this is all part of one fight, would it be wise to weaken these positions to reinforce the Korean campaign? The Americans, who were very slow to appreciate what the French were up against in Indo-China or the British in Malaya—or even the Nationalists in China—must now have a better understanding of these efforts.



—New York Times

SITUATION *was steadied in Korea, as elements of second U.S. division reached Taejon front (1), armored division landed at Pohang (4), to drive back invaders pressing down from Yongdok (3), and cover flanking threat from Chungju (2).*



—International

BRINGING *weight to bear in Korea: U.S. 155 mm gun in action on Taejon front.*

These are, however, just the nations who have been taking active steps among themselves to oppose Soviet expansion, as members of the Atlantic Pact or in the British Commonwealth. What extra help has the Security Council's resolution and the support voiced by 52 U.N. members actually brought to the campaign in Korea? Although this is an action to preserve the independence of an Asian nation which has been a very special care of the U.N., no Asian member has proposed to raise a finger in the common struggle—except Thailand, which has offered rice.

The Arab nations, piqued over the U.N.'s activity on behalf of Israel, will do nothing. Tito, though he himself may be calling soon on the U.N. for help, abstained on the Security Council vote, and quite naturally cannot spare troops. The Latin American countries, for all of their 21 votes in the U.N., and despite the fact that at least two of them maintain substantial armies, have not offered a man, a plane or a gun (though Chile has offered copper).

A U.N. Legion?

It must be said in fairness that the U.N. was not ready for the Korean crisis. Its initial plan to organize an international peace force, made up of contingents of member nations' forces, has been blocked for years by the Soviets. Now there is much talk of getting ahead with this, or alternatively, forming a U.N. Legion of volunteers. Will these proposals produce effective forces to put into the concluding phase of the Korean campaign, or to be ready to meet future challenges?

That will depend, in the first place, on whether there is a clean Soviet break with the U.N. and the other members decide to get ahead without her. But India has made it plain that she doesn't want a non-Soviet U.N., by her effort to bring Soviet Russia back into the Security Council and Communist China with her. From our point of view the intervention of Nehru, with all of his great influence in Asia, may appear to have been unfortunate, with its implications of rewarding the real aggressors in Korea, and paying Stalin to end his boycott of the Security Council.

But Nehru is anxious to maintain India's balanced position between what he regards as two power blocs (and has recently called "a choice of two evils"). And Stalin has shown in his reply that he would be only too glad to return in triumph to the U.N., to renew the old obstruction, make propaganda against the West, and prevent the U.N. from becoming an anti-Soviet body, setting up its own forces and doing again what it has done in Korea.

If the Soviets remain and participate in the U.N., no effective peace force will be formed. But even if they leave, or are ejected, there will be great difficulties in the way of setting up an effective force. If it were agreed that such a force should be made up of national contingents, those members who have shown themselves ready to make a real contribution may well think that they can organize their defences more effectively within the Atlantic Pact and the Commonwealth.

There have been difficulties enough in setting up an effective joint staff organization for the Western Union powers, and now for the Atlantic Pact powers. It would be far more difficult to set up a U.N. military staff organization which would work. Those nations which contributed little or nothing could not be permitted to run the organization. And if it was run by those members who have so far shown themselves willing to contribute, it would not be a thoroughly representative U.N. body.

THERE is a further important point. It was assumed in the early discussions of a U.N. force that the national contingents would be provided on request by the members. The lesson of Korea is that either these national contingents would have to be in full readiness and placed in strategic locations about the world, or that they would have to be welded in advance

into a U.N. Army, ready to act. Where would the latter be garrisoned, how would the budget to support it be raised, and where is its standardized equipment to come from?

Perhaps the proposal for raising a U.N. Legion by volunteer enlistment is a sounder one. It is the only kind of force which could become truly international. But even supposing that the problems of budget, staff organization and garrison locations for a really impressive force could be solved, the problem of equipment and munitions would be a sticker. It would have to be of the best, and only a few nations are equipped to build such arms.

IF small countries such as Sweden or Switzerland were chosen to build the weapons and supply the parts and ammunition, their vulnerability to being overrun would make the whole U.N. Legion vulnerable. (And the consideration that they would be much more likely to be attacked if they became the arsenal of the U.N. would probably deter such small nations from assuming the role.) If a more secure Great Power member, such as the U.S., were chosen as arsenal for the U.N. forces, then it would have decisive influence over U.N. military policy.

It would therefore seem that in the present circumstances a large U.N. Army or Legion would be most difficult to form, and is not likely to be formed. Probably the most that is practicable is a U.N. Legion of volunteers, coming from as many member nations as possible, and making up at least a division of troops, to fight alongside national contingents, such as the U.S., British, Australian, New Zealand, Dutch and Canadian forces in Korea.

Such a force would give the Korean campaign a U.N. character, and might also help to solve the rather baffling problem of what to do when we get back to the 38th Parallel. A U.N. division and the reorganized South Korean Army might be sufficient to complete the defeat of the North Korean Army, and the U.N. force could then supervise the unification of the country.

ASIANS SEE RED RULE AS INEVITABLE

THE INVASION of South Korea, and the decisive United Nations action which followed do not appear to have caused any noticeable hardening of opinion against Communism among the peoples of Southeast Asia, notes *Observer* correspondent Frank Robertson from Hong Kong.

Such is the temper of these people today that it is more than possible that the events in Korea, whatever their outcome, will not slow down Communism's implacable advance in the countries south of China.

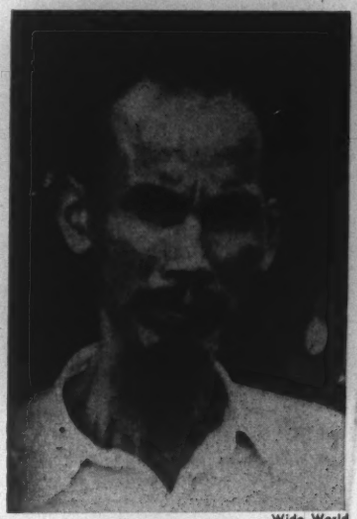
A phrase often heard since the Korea war started, "We had to stop them somewhere," makes little sense to anyone acquainted with the state of affairs in Southeast Asia today. The defeat of the North Koreans will not ease Britain's task in Malaya, cause Ho Chi-minh's Communists to fight with less zeal, or curtail the spread of Communism in Indonesia.

The underlying reason for this is that the most articulate Asiatics are convinced that all Asia is going Communist. Repugnant as this prospect is to many, it does not conceal a certain unreasoning satisfaction that this will mean the end of the white man's rule.

DURING an extended tour of Malaya and Indonesia just concluded I found everywhere, as I had done in Indo-China and Siam a few months earlier, unperturbed acceptance of the prospect of Communist rule among even the wealthiest class of Asiatics.

To be sure it is most marked among the overseas Chinese, the great majority of whom are already giving allegiance to Peking. But it is by no means confined to these communities. On several occasions I discovered that leaders who were speaking out against Communism were privately making their own compromise for the future with what they regard as the inevitable.

In both Malaya and Indonesia many non-Communists could not conceal a certain satisfaction with news of early American setbacks in Korea. This reaction was crystallized for me in a conversation with two Malayan Chinese at a July 4 party. One held a responsible position in a British Government department, the other worked for the American Consulate. I assumed that neither is a Communist.



—Wide World

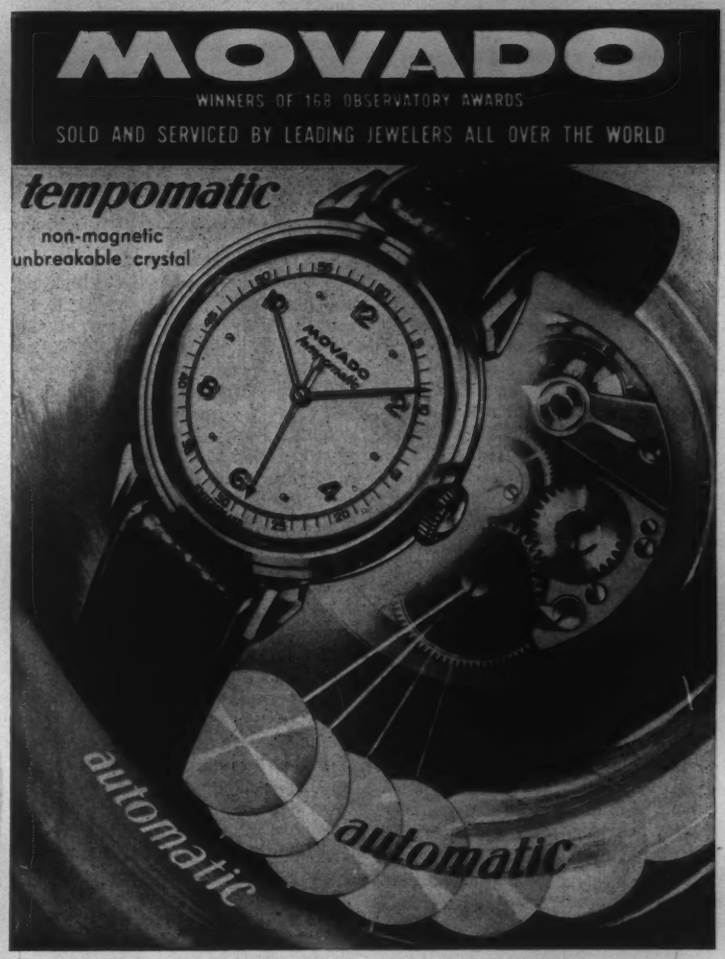
ASIANS *see Ho Chi-minh as more Nationalist than Communist. He has been less heard of since his manoeuver to recognize Tito last winter.*

Discussing the Malayan situation, one of the Chinese remarked that the British were afraid of the jungle.

"The Chinese are not afraid of the jungle, nor were the Japanese," he said. "All things being equal, the Japanese, man for man, is a far better fighter than the British or American. And so is the Chinese."

This attitude is common, and when it is coupled with acceptance of the inevitability of Communist rule it adds up to a state of mind that promises little effective help to the West in its fight against Communism in Asia.

O. M. GREEN, the *Observer's* Far Eastern expert, comments: From all sources the indications of the temper of Southeast Asia support the general tenor of Frank Robertson's despatch. This feeling was summed up a few



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days ago in Mao Tse-tung's dictum that "the affairs of Asia must be managed by Asians without interference by the West".

MALAYA may be some exception. The Chinese there are regarded as intruders and the great majority of them are not on the side of the Communists; and certainly the Malays are not. Experienced observers are convinced that neither Malays nor Chinese wish Great Britain to leave Malaya for a good many years yet.

But elsewhere the suspicion still clings that the West, even in offering help, is trying to "reintroduce the old colonialism." Even in Burma, freely granted her independence and the recipient of so much solid help (with no conditions attached) from Great Britain, this suspicion seems ineradicable. In South Korea despite all America's generosity and efforts to set the Koreans on their feet, the same feeling has clung.

On the other hand, there is much reason to hope that Communism in Southeast Asia is much more an exaggerated form of Nationalism than Marxist Communism, which probably none but a handful of intellectuals has ever studied.

IN Indo-China, Viet Nam Nationalists known to me are positive that Dr. Ho Chi-minh is not a Communist but from his wide reading and experience has evolved a political philosophy of his own, and that even his Communist supporters are more Confucianist in thought than Marxist.

These opinions may, of course, be partly wishful thinking. But undoubtedly the spirit of the times in Asia is that her affairs must be managed by Asians and that, after the fighting in Korea is ended, an entirely new approach must be made to the problems not only of Korea but of all Southeast Asia.

In such an approach India and Pakistan seem ideally suited for the mediation necessary to bring the different factions together. As Asians they can understand and talk to other Asians as no Westerners can, and they would be wholly free from any suspicion of trying to reintroduce colonialism.

—Justus in Minneapolis Star

REMAINS *to be seen whether a partial mobilization can be carried out without price and wage controls.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

CRITICAL YEARS AT HAND

Preparing for Large Alarms, Little Wars
U.S. Hopes to Avert World War III

TWO of the most authoritative summaries of what Washington is thinking and planning have been given in recent days by James Reston of the *New York Times* and Joseph Harsch of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Reston stresses that Washington will make an urgent call on all of its Atlantic Pact allies to prepare and rearm, as the U.S. is doing, not primarily to meet a major war threat from the Soviet Union—such as has been in mind, say, for 1953-55—but to deal with a series of limited wars like that in Korea.

While it is still thought that the American atomic bomb stockpile will deter a major Soviet onslaught for a certain period, this will plainly not deter the Communists from launching minor wars, especially in Asia, where there are no great industrial targets. Our atomic advantage may give us a little time for military preparation, but any comfortable assumption that it allows time to put economic recovery first must be dropped.

Military production must now have equal priority with economic recovery in Marshall Plan countries. The main thing is to bring the military strength of the Pact nations into line with their commitments as soon as possible. The critical years are now considered to be upon us.

Wary of Side-Shows

The U.S. does not like the prospect of "a series of large alarms and little wars," knowing that it is easier for Stalin to start fires than for us to put them out. Washington recognizes that it dare not allow the Kremlin to force the West into expensive operations against Soviet satellites, while the Red Army remains free to strike where and when it chooses.

But it also recognizes that the U.S. is not prepared to throw down the gage of general war to the Kremlin now, and if it were, its allies would oppose any such showdown. (Soviet atomic bombs could be dropped on them more easily than on the U.S.)

The U.S., Reston continues, is going to maintain a larger standing army than ever before contemplated, with a lot of it standing at scattered places overseas. It will seek more allies, and closer relations with those allies. It will have plans drawn up in much greater detail for various contingencies. On the arms side, it has been impressed with the urgent need for more manpower and more tactical aircraft.

(He doesn't mention tanks, but it is a fair bet that a substantial share of Mr. Truman's extra $10 billions will go into a big tank program.

The central point of Harsch's analysis is that U.S. policy is still based on the belief that war can be prevented. Policy-makers accept partial blame for the Korean affair, in not having made it clear that the U.S. would act, but rather having given a strong impression that she would not. They aim now at preventing the Soviets from starting any general war, or even any small war, on the same assumption. If the Kremlin is determined on war, that is something else. But they are at least determined to help Stalin from getting into a general war by accident.

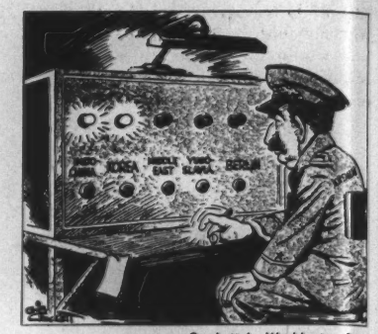
The upper limit of American mobilization will be bounded by "the point of no return": it is recognized that anything approaching full mobilization would almost certainly freeze the course of events towards World War III. To go that far now would only cause the Soviets to take the initiative and seize the jump-off positions for a new war.

—International

EXPECTED *to speed H-bomb production: new atomic energy head, Gordon Dean, succeeds Lilienthal. Big site for new plant is still being sought.*

Harsch recognizes that Stalin may be committed to make war. But he thinks there is a good chance he is not. "He is an Asiatic, and an heir of the Tsars. Russian policy is traditionally more flexible than German." Vishinsky is quoted as having told a French diplomat: "We Russians never operate on fixed plans; we make test borings." Korea, for example, has been a Russian ambition for a hundred years. They proposed to the Japs to divide it at the 38th Parallel nearly 50 years ago!

The speed and vigor of American reaction in Korea Harsch thinks may have a salutary effect, once it is seen that the U.S. is at last balancing its strength with its commitments. And he thinks that the U.S. can go a long way in that direction before the Russians would have the slightest reason to think that it had made the decision to go to war, itself.



Crockett in Washington Star

THE KIND *of "push button" war the United States is preparing for.*

OUR DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

about one hundred additional men will be needed. It will be a good many more months before the *Crusader* is ready. On the East Coast, the destroyer *Nootka* was going to be commissioned in August anyway. Two minesweepers, one on each coast, will also be brought into commission.

Commissioning of these ships will mean conversion and/or refitting. It will require some new equipment: some from stores, some to be bought. The Navy's schools are now turning out trained men at a good rate, but recruiting will have to be maintained at the fastest rate the Navy can take: *HMCS Cornwallis* is at present limited—by instructional staffs rather than by physical capacity—to 700 men.

The **Air Force** will get its new fighters at a faster rate than it expected. It will have to get the men trained ready to man them, and it will also need some quick construction work. Delivery of the first F-86 and the first CF-100 will not come sooner, but the assembly lines will roll at a faster rate than the Government previously thought we could afford.

Still No Ready Forces

The Army will try to recruit the men it needs to bring the existing brigade group up to full strength. The armoured regiments need to double their manpower: the three airborne infantry battalions can take another twenty per cent. Artillery and other units can also take more men. The Army also needs new construction.

So that's it. We shall get a few more ships, and a few more squadrons of fighter aircraft; the Army's combat units will be nearer wartime strength. We shall be that much more ready for a general war. But neither destroyers nor super-jets flying at 670 mph stop tanks. The Army's brigade group is still assigned to home defence. We shall still have no ground troops and very few suitable aircraft ready to support UN police operations.

The Government has at least half answered the third, and least urgent, question. It's trying to get a little bit more ready for a "hot war." The second question it has ignored. If the UN again calls for troops to conduct a police operation, the answer will still be: "Mr. Claxton regrets . . ."

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

CAN ASIA BE HELPED?

Korea Brings Review of British Policy
Former Imperialism a Serious Bar

A REVIEW of Asian policy, made urgent by events in Korea, is now being carried out by the British Government. The visits of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and of the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Menzies, are making this review both more comprehensive and more practical.

WILLIAM CLARK

Mr. Menzies is expected to ask, for one thing, what has happened to the committees set up at Colombo.

The first was a working committee set up in London to consider the basis for a peace treaty with Japan. It has, in fact, met once or twice and achieved absolutely nothing. Several of the Dominions with interests in the Pacific area feel most strongly that we can no longer afford to have Japan left half-enemy, half-friend; half-independent, half-American-satellite.

The main reason for delay in drafting a treaty (which could then be offered to Russia, and with which, if rejected, the Western Powers could go on alone) has been the failure of the United States to make up its own mind about what part Japan is to play in the Far East. Mr. Menzies is expected to urge the British Government to use its influence in Washington to get some decision. If he succeeds, the differences of view between Australia (which fears Japanese commercial infiltration) and India and Pakistan (which would welcome the return of cheap Japanese goods) will need to be settled.

The second committee set up at Colombo was to consider the so-called Spender Plan for economic aid to South Asia. It held a policy meeting at Sydney in May and passed on the work to another committee, which is now sitting in London, to consider the scope of aid needed and the possibility of providing it from the West. Australians have never concealed the fact that they think this a most dilatory method of procedure.

Mr. Menzies is expected to ask for speedier moves in view of the present Asian crisis. He is unlikely to get much satisfaction. The British Government view is that the economic difficulties of Asia are not acute but of immense long-term seriousness. They are far more anxious to step off on the right foot and the right path than merely to go through the motions of marching in some direction.

The British experts who are considering aid to South Asia are aware of certain very deep problems that must be solved before any economic program can be a success. The most tricky of these problems is roughly what to put in the place of imperialism. Britain and America are both now anti-imperialist, in the 19th century sense of that term. They are both determined to treat the countries of the Far East as equal partners in any enterprise, and lean over backwards to avoid interference in the internal affairs of these countries. At the same time, the new nations of the Far East are immensely conscious of their new independence and anxious to assert it and to stand fully on their own feet.

All would be well if these countries had the time and the latitude to make a few mistakes and learn by experience. They are, however, somewhat in the position of a man who takes his first driving lessons on an Alpine road with a precipice on one side and a wall of rock on the other—and without very good brakes. Politically it is agreed that Britain and America must pursue a hands-off policy. But the question is how far in economic matters, particularly in matters of long-term capital development, Western experience can be shared.

This means in practical terms putting "European" (a term which includes Americans in the Far East) managers in charge of factories and projects which are financed by Western loans. This would be deeply resented in many of the countries concerned. But the key problem of our long-term relations with the East lies in the solution of that problem.

—Wide World

ONE *of the independence leaders of S. E. Asia who is utterly unrealistic in arranging cooperation with the West: Thakin Nu, Premier of Burma.*

The Russians have the immensely powerful weapon of land reform; unless the West can produce a successful form of industrial development suited to the needs of the area we shall in the long run lose our influence. It is to such problems as this that the planners of our Far Eastern policy are now devoting their energy.

By William Clark, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Bachelor's Dilemma

by Morley Callaghan

A Canadian writer of international repute is Morley Callaghan. His new novel, "The Loved and the Lost", will appear shortly.

The night before Christmas Harry Holmes, the plump young executive with the bow tie, came home to his bachelor apartment near the university and found the janitor had put a turkey on the kitchen table. It was a fine big bird weighing twenty-two pounds, far too big for his small ice box, and tied to the leg was a note from the manager of his favorite restaurant congratulating him on winning their turkey raffle. Wondering when he had taken the ticket he thought, "Well, the devil must look after his own", and he telephoned his brother's wife who had invited him for dinner on Christmas Day. "Well, this year, for a change I'll provide the turkey", he said, feeling exuberant. "I've got it right here".

"Oh, Harry, that's a shame", she said. "We've got a turkey big enough for three days. It's in the ice box". There was no room in the ice box for his turkey and so she had to disappoint him.

Soon he was smiling and indulging himself, anticipating the pleasure he would get giving the turkey to Tom Hill, his underpaid assistant who had just got married. Then he talked on the telephone to Tom, who had to explain his wife had bought a turkey that afternoon, and he was so apologetic and embarrassed Harry thought, "You'd think I was trying to get him to do something for me", and he felt amused.

He called three old friends. Two were out of town for the holiday; the other had won a turkey in a bowling alley. Then he remembered that two other friends whom he admired, sports columnists on the local newspapers, were accustomed to foregathering at this hour in a cafe on Bloor Street. With the turkey in his arms he took a taxi to the cafe, grinned jovially at the hat check girl who asked him to check the turkey, strode past her to the familiar corner table, laid the turkey before his astonished friends and invited them to toss for it. One telephoned his wife, the other his sister. Both had turkeys and crowded refrigerators. The hostile waiter glared at the turkey lying on the table. And Harry's friends, having stood him treat, began to make jokes. "I'm afraid", one said, teasing Harry and pretending to be in the theatrical business, "we have a turkey on our hands". It was all very jolly, and he laughed too, but the fact was they didn't appreciate that he had thought of them, and he had to pick up his turkey and go home.

★ ★ ★ ★

In the kitchen, standing beside the turkey, he felt irritated; it was as if his brother's wife and Tom and all his friends had joined together to deny him the satisfaction of pleasing them with a gift, and as he looked out the window at the lighted houses of his city of a million souls he suddenly felt discontented with his life which had been going so smoothly until he had to get a turkey cooked. "There's something the matter with the world when you can't give a turkey to anyone who knows you", he thought. "To the devil with it".

Then he tried to sell the turkey to the restaurant, but the manager refused to buy back a turkey he had given away; "Why don't you try a butcher?" he asked.

A butcher store a few blocks away on Harbord was still open, but the bald-headed butcher, pointing to his turkey-filled window, said, "Look what I have left, mister! I'll sell *you* one at half price". On the way home the big turkey seemed to take on weight, Harry's arms ached, and he was glad when he dumped it on the kitchen table. Exhausted, he lay down and fell asleep.

At the Christmas dinner at his brother's place, they were surprised to hear his turkey was still on his kitchen table, and he wondered why he felt ashamed. When he got home in the evening he stared uneasily at the naked bird. "It'll go bad", he thought and he sniffed. Picking it up he went out and began to cross Queen's Park. It had begun to snow. Wet dead leaves in the melting snow glistened under the park lights. Shifting the turkey from one arm to the other, he headed for a church along a side street. There he asked the white-haired man who answered the door, "Do you know anyone who would like a Christmas turkey?" He added apologetically, "It's late, I know".

"It's never too late, my son", the old man said. "I know a hundred poor families in the neighbourhood who'll appreciate a turkey. Won't you give me your name?"

"It doesn't matter", Harry said awkwardly. And as soon as he felt the weight of the turkey being lifted off his arms he understood why he had felt ashamed at his brother's place. He hadn't been looking for someone who would appreciate a turkey. He had been looking for someone who would appreciate him.

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

INTERMISSION

Kingsmere's Associations

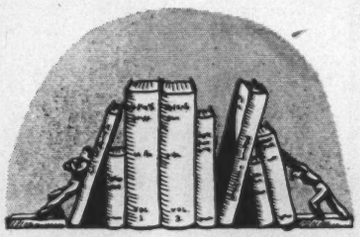
by Arthur S. Bourinot

KINGSMERE, as its name implies, is a small mere or lake, set at the foot of King Mountain, one of the Laurentian hills. It is about twelve miles from Ottawa and two from Old Chelsea in the Gatineau Valley. For many years it has been a summer resort for Ottawa residents and here is where the former Prime Minister, the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, OM, has his summer home, a large estate of woods and fields and hills and valleys.

Mr. King's first sight of the mere was from the top of King Mountain. One summer day many years ago he climbed to the top with his great friend Harper, later drowned in the Ottawa River while attempting to save a friend. He was so struck by the beauty of the place and its surroundings that he vowed he would have a place there. The rest is history.

The place, by its inherent loveliness, has always attracted writers and artists. The mere itself is small but is a gem of its kind. In the words of Duncan Campbell Scott,—

"Where the mere like a pearl
lustrous and still,
Is clasped in the double shade
Of the wood and the hill."



THE LATE Sir John Bourinot, the historian and authority on parliamentary procedure, was one of the first summer residents. He took over an old log farmhouse on the north side of the lake and there grew apples in large quantities, grapes and other fruits. And here he repaired when the House of Commons closed its session, to indulge in his literary and historical work, which he dearly loved. Many of his essays, historical studies and biographical sketches were written in the little white house on the hill overlooking the mere; and there the house still stands with its red roof, old orchard and butternut and acacia trees.

Archibald Lampman knew Kingsmere and its environs well. He was a great walker and many a time his wanderings took him to this lovely place. It is said that the poem "Heat" was the result of a walk up the Mile Hill just beyond Ironside.

"From plains that reel to southward, dim,
The road runs by me white and bare;
Up the steep hill it seems to swim
Beyond, and melt into the glare."

Lampman's great friend and literary executor, the late Duncan Campbell Scott, was also one who knew and loved this spot. His friendship with Lampman, and his unfailing efforts on behalf of his friend's poetry, made one of the high water marks in Canadian or indeed any other letters. There are, sadly enough, only too few examples of such generosity in this field. Scott's poem, "Last Night A Storm Fell on the World" was written on a visit to Kingsmere, as well as "Spring Midnight, Deepwood." He visited us at our cottage many times and revelled in the beauty of the woods and the mere.

William Wilfred Campbell, a close friend of the former Prime Minister, was also familiar with Kingsmere. Mr. King on occasion lent him his cottage by the lake, and here on the veranda was written what is perhaps one of his finest poems, "Lines on A Skeleton," which begins, "This was the mightiest house that God e'er made, This roofless mansion of the incorruptible." One morning when he was occupying the cottage, Mr. King found him there busy at work; rather than disturb him, he left him to his task and went for a walk. When he returned Campbell had finished the poem in rough outline at least. I have had the pleasure of hearing the former Prime Minister repeat the poem from memory on the same veranda and very well he did it. The sonorous verse was well suited to his voice and tone.

Elise Aylen, the pen name under which Mrs. D. C. Scott writes, also knew the mere as a child as well as later on in life, and loved it and its beauty. With her husband, she was a frequent visitor to the neighborhood.

THE mere has been a mecca not only for Canadian writers and artists but for celebrities from other countries as well. When Rupert Brooke visited Canada in 1913 he spent much of his time with D. C. Scott and one of his journeys was to Kingsmere. Alfred Noyes also spent an afternoon here one autumn when the leaves were at their finest and he was deeply moved by the panorama of color. It was his first sight of Canadian autumn. The writer drove him up the Gatineau Valley and he saw, also for the first time, a raft of freshly cut logs, floating on the brown waters of the Gatineau like a huge water lily leaf, waiting to be floated down the river to the mills to be crushed into pulpwood.

SPORTS

THOSE DAVIS CUP BLUES

What Will The World Say About Us If Canada Continues to Lose?

WHEN Canada's Davis Cup hopefuls went into the second day of competition against the Australians in Montreal last month, the odds were reportedly quoted as 15-1 against them. Leaving aside the interesting point of whether gambling in Canada has reached the point where someone is making book on the Davis Cup, it might be well to ponder the fact that even Canadians gave the Canadian team so little chance against the boys from the bottom half of the globe.

Australia isn't as big as Canada, and it's only got about half our population. The climates are comparable, if backwards. We're much closer to the tennis-happy United States and, for that matter, to Wimbledon.

It can't be that Canada hasn't got the athletes. We've had a heavyweight boxing champion of the world (of sorts) and they haven't. We've won more Olympic championships. Who ever heard of an Australian hockey team beating anybody? In fact, who ever heard of Australian hockey?

Yet the fact remains that when their tennis players come up here, our representatives use their racquets pretty much to protect their faces.

The answer, of course, lies in the rather profound apathy with which the Canadian public regards tennis. The game has its enthusiasts, but there aren't many of them. It's no better than a 15-1 shot that not one Canadian out of 25 could name for you the four playing members of this year's Davis Cup team.

For most Canadians, tennis means a game they sort of played at as kids, and Gussie Moran's lace panties.

There's no reason why all this should be deplored by anyone but tennis enthusiasts. Canada turns out plenty of notable athletes; tennis just happens to be one of the sports we don't shine at.

But . . . how does it look to the rest of the world when the Canadian team is knocked out of the first round of Davis Cup competition by a score of five to nothing? It looks pretty much the way it looks when Great Britain is knocked out in the first game of the world soccer championships. People notice these things.

The answer would seem to be that either we've got to produce considerably better tennis representatives or forget about international competition; that is, if we don't want people going around saying that we're good sports but lousy athletes.

The thing which develops a first-class participant in any sport is competition, and the best tennis competition available hereabouts is in the U.S. Some of our Davis Cup people did go to school in the States, but even more American competition seems to be indicated. That takes money, of course, and money, to coin a phrase, doesn't grow on trees. But if we want to win the Davis Cup we've got to spend some.

Our pride, however, may be given a boost late this month, when the Cup squad plays Belgium in Toronto.

■ Purists will be interested in the decision of the city fathers of Toronto as to what constitutes a "sport" under the new Sabbath rule.

Indoor bowling is okay, but the line is drawn at pool. Tennis is permitted, even when admission is charged. Even roller skating, indoors, has received the municipal blessing.—*Kim McIlroy*

DAVIS *Cuppers: (L to R) George Robinson, Lorne Main, Henri Rochon, Brendan Macken and team captain Gordie MacNeil carry Canada's Davis Cup hope.*

Brain-Teaser:

To Keep You Wonder-ing

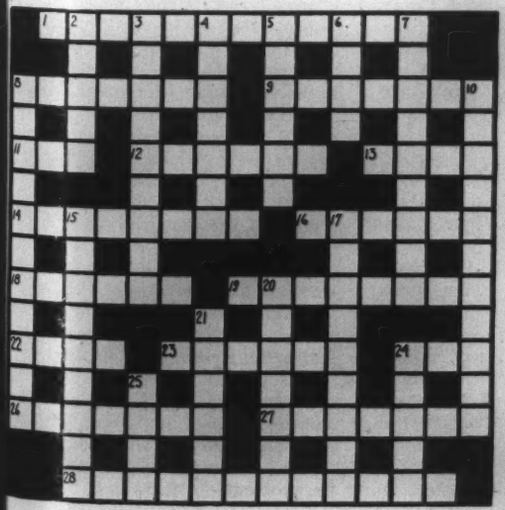
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Canadian snooty water. (4, 8)
8. In which glue ran over a tiny bit. (7)
9. The tic came back after I took sick. (7)
11. Sparerib? (3)
12. She has a tic, too! (6)
13. It's pewter, without a trite exterior. (4)
14. There's a jam turnover buried in a tomb at Agra. (3, 5)
16. Calling for the woman? (6)
18. Speak thus in the land where—— (6)
19. ——this is an appetizer. (8)
22. Hudson's girl turns her head to see another. (4)
23. Keep going! The animal will not get down. (4, 2)
24. End of a Russian runner? (3)
26. From which you get inside information. (1-6)
27. They're always calling it out. (7)
28. Dearest Sarah, inscrutably overlooked by 8 down. (6, 8)

DOWN

2. In this case the top of a basement is lower. (5)
3. Number one and one again. (9)
4. Arthur, 'e ducked, by the sound of it. (7)
5. Incorporated in 11 for display. (6)
6. "Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious, O'er a' the . . . . of life victorious." (Burns) (4)
7. And he doesn't necessarily need to be a go-getter. (9)
8. A stony stare on a beastly body. (5, 6)
10. Where the tipping is wonderful in Italy, and no doubt a matter of gravity. (5, 2, 4)
15. James' dire lamentations. (9)
17. Hill of the Parthenon. (9)
20. Mummy's state was something to behold in here. (7)
21. Church official, always on edge? (6)
24. Deity, who might get your goat, in Roman woodlands. (5)
25. You might try another angle, if you haven't yet got one. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Beerbohm
5. Lap-dog
10. Unusual
11. Lucifer
12. Bald spots
13. Hobo
16. Cheering
17. Wintry
20. Matins
22. Cophetua
25. See 18
26. Particles
29. Siberia
30. Stupefy
31. Cheese
32. Lausanne

DOWN

1. Bout
2. Emulate
3. Blundering
4. Half pint
6. Arch
7. Defrost
8. Garbo
9. Flats
14. Scum
15. Night clubs
18. and 25. across. Year-book
19. North sea
21. Trouble 25. Basic
23. Therein 27. Arcs
24. Fatal 28. Byre (117)

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Be on the lookout for the Fall opening of the regular Tuesday Forum, when Simpson's Homemakers' Advertiser will discuss and demonstrate practical ideas each week. Each Tuesday Forum features a Quiz With Prizes, and a free sheet of Specially Selected Recipes.

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RELIGION

NEW CHURCH BLOOD A PREDICAMENT

WHERE do our ministers come from? Dr. W. Harold Young of the United Church of Canada has done some investigating to find out whether volunteers for the ministry come from the city or the country, from rich homes or from homes of families who are not so well off.

This is what Dr. Young found after he had asked questions, sent questionnaires to the clergy, sat down with university heads and talked to the students themselves. Working out his percentages on a basis of 500 candidates for the ministry he found that 30 per cent of them come from farm homes "where the sense of God was with them every day". Almost 18 per cent came from parsonages, the sons following in the footsteps of their fathers. The next largest group came from the homes of merchants in small towns. Dr. Young was amazed to find that the next sizable group was made up of the sons of carpenters—reminiscent of another carpenter's Son who became the greatest minister of all. The remainder were from the homes of loggers, fishermen, barbers, blacksmiths, gardeners, miners and many others. There were only three sons of lawyers and four sons of doctors.

Church's Help Needed

"It all adds up to one fact for the Church, the fact that most of our candidates need the Church's help if they are to secure the long and costly college training which the Church requires", says Dr. Young. Most students have to leave home to attend a college and few have parents who have been able to set aside enough money to put them through. The Church requires that a candidate for the ministry be a graduate in Arts but the Arts fees in nearly every college have doubled in the past 20 years. Living costs for students have gone up, too. The present day prices of modest college clothes and textbooks are high. The problem has become so serious that promising students drop classes because of lack of funds.

It has always been the policy of the United Church to help its students financially. It is the belief of the Church that volunteers for service dare not go far into debt to obtain their education because their salaries in the years right after graduation will be too small to repay debts.

The help given by the Church at present is not enough. For an Arts course costing in the neighborhood of $2,500 the Church allots the student a grant of $255 to cover his fees. The other 90 per cent of his Arts training and the whole of his living for three years in theology must be raised by the student. Here is part of the answer why young men in modest homes hesitate before entering the ministry.

The United Church is well aware of this obstacle and is prepared to do something about it. Special offerings have been taken in all churches. The "brass-hats" are determined to solve the problem.—*J.W.D.*

TRAVEL

WHERE STORIES ARE TRUE

Saskatchewan's Fabulous Lac la Ronge Is Newest Paradise for Sportsmen

by Philip V. Wade

A NEWSPAPERMAN, anglers say, hit the most perfect note in the paeans to a fishing water in Saskatchewan when he remarked "All fish stories are true at Lac la Ronge."

About 175 miles north of Prince Albert, the province's most northerly city, lies 60 by 40 miles Lac la Ronge, speckled with 1,100 rocky, tree-covered islands. A village on its shore bears the same name. Fish, fish and more fish are making the lake and village known to fishermen living thousands of miles away.

La Ronge has been commercially-fished for many years but not until the provincial government built a gravel road to it from Prince Albert National Park did its angling qualities become widely known.

Lake trout, pike and pickerel, all fighting fish, crowd its ice-cold waters in such numbers that Dr. D. S. Rawson, head of the biology department, University of Saskatchewan, said, after a two-year study, that commercial fishing must continue if the lake was to be properly harvested. No amount of angling could do that, he insisted.

A. H. MacDonald, supervisor of fisheries, said: "We figure that 1.5 pounds of fish per acre should be taken out yearly. There are 288,000 acres. We want 100,000 pounds of lake trout alone taken each year. Anglers took out less than 45,000 pounds of trout, pike and pickerel last year. So go to it, you chaps with the rods. But remember some of the water is 145 feet deep."

Fisheries Inspector MacDonald provides a chart that anglers find engrossing. It's a fish age chart. A four-pound lake trout, really a Lac la Ronge minnow, is the age of your son graduating from collegiate. A really big fellow, 45 pounds say, is the age of grandpappy.

Americans outnumber Canadian anglers at la Ronge by two to one, yet it is a 1,200-mile round trip to a man living just across the border. There are bookings this year from far away New Mexico. Lac la Ronge, to meet a demand, now has a landing strip for light-plane owners.

Stout little cottages, most of them near the village, some on islands, provide accommodation for fishermen. Many are under construction.

La Ronge has a disadvantage for the everyday angler. Until you know it well, you must have a guide. The maze of islands is bewildering but they provide fine shelter. Guides take out large parties, thus cutting per-fisherman costs greatly. "The only way to get soaked at la Ronge is by falling in," enthusiasts report.

No wonder the Board of Trade of Prince Albert, the closest big centre to the big fish, simply coos over la Ronge.

—RKO

"THE WHITE TOWER"

FILMS

FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS LIFE GETS DIFFICULT

THE QUESTION of mountain-scaling as a rational pursuit turns up early in "The White Tower." "Why should anyone want to scale the White Tower?" someone has asked, and one of the characters answers grandly, "Because it's there." This seemed to settle the matter for the six mountain-climbers in the film though it may leave a doubt in the minds of less ardent types. The Chrysler Building is there too, but it doesn't offer a climbing challenge to anyone in his right mind.

There is a good deal of this type of simplified philosophy in "The White Tower," which is part allegory and part adventure film. The adventure sequences are fine; in fact I haven't had such an experience of butterflies-in-the-stomach since Harold Lloyd swung out over the abysses of Forty-Second Street and Broadway in "Safety Last." The film will hold any audience as long as the characters are struggling up the face of a cliff angled at 80 degrees with a clear drop of 2,000 feet below. It is when they start struggling up the peaks of thought and demanding life's meaning in terms of muffled symbolism that "The White Tower" tends to drag.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

As far as I was able to make out, the White Tower is supposed to represent the challenge, frustrations and significances of Life. The six adventurers in this modern Pilgrim's Progress are an ardent Italian girl (Valli), an American bombing-squad veteran (Glenn Ford), an incorrigible Nazi (Lloyd Bridges), a detached and philosophical Englishman (Sir Cedric Hardwicke), a disillusioned Frenchman (Claude Rains) and a phlegmatic Swiss guide (Oscar Homolka). The Frenchman and the Englishman fall out when the going gets too tough, and the story resolves itself into a race for the peak between the Nazi and the American. Neither wins but love survives both ambition and defeat, which appears to be the point of the allegory.

The technicolor is agreeably muted, the scenery is superb, and the action shots help a good deal in taking up the slack imposed by the homiletics. The acting is excellent, with an especially touching performance by Valli, who is good enough to be worth watching even when the dialogue is tedious and the camera unflattering.

THERE WERE a number of spy pictures in the intervals between World Wars I and II, but the one I remember most vividly had Myrna Loy as an international agent who carried code secrets in invisible ink on her stepins. The contemporary lady spy, as represented by Marta Toren is just as resourceful, and even more intrepid, since she conceals her message in the collar of a man-eating black panther.

The panther and his mate are in charge of a guileless American (Howard Duff) who has been commissioned to see that they get safely from Rome to America. Naturally he has no idea that the beautiful girl who has taken such an interest in his pets is using them to slip a note through for the United Nations. We are left free to guess which country is most interested in seeing that the microfilm message doesn't reach Lake Success, but this is about the only discretion that "Spy Hunt" doesn't toss to the winds.

In no time the train is wrecked, the panther escapes, and the peaceful Swiss countryside begins to swarm with international agents, disguised in various ways and all as deadly as the panther they are pursuing. It takes a little longer, but before the picture is over the countryside is strewn with the corpses of panthers and agents. Democracy is saved temporarily, and our girl, with the microfilm message in her handbag, several notches in her gun and her American admirer by her side is back in the train headed for Paris.

The American has suffered concussion and flesh wounds and been threatened with death and torture, and at this point his curiosity begins to stir. "What was in that microfilm message anyway?" he asks. But he doesn't find out and neither do we. "You're cute," is all the heroine says, surrendering to him her blood-stained little hand.

IN "Good Humor Man" Jack Carson is turned into a gigantic Eskimo Pie and floated down a river. He is rescued, dressed up in a feminine nightie and plastered with flour and soot. Presently his hair is set on fire. Following other adventures, all violent, he takes refuge in a school, where he is belabored by various musical instruments (wood, wind, and percussion) and pursued by a maniacal electric buzz-saw which presently cuts the ground from under him and drops him into the school tank. He is then caged in a grand piano and plastered with custard pies, after which he is free to pick up his cheque and go home.

"The Good Humor Man" is the third in a series ("The Fuller Brush Man," "The Yellow Cab Man") from which Red Skelton seems to have had the good sense to withdraw. The next episode may or may not conclude the series; but it will probably end the comedian.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

■ The New Play Society of Toronto is operating a summer school of Dramatic Arts, near Collingwood, Ont. It is under the capable personal direction of Mrs. Dora Mavor Moore. And in Toronto itself, the Sterndale Bennetts are conducting summer sessions of their Canadian Theatre School.

■ Then there's the Summer School of the Theatre in London, Ont. Here the London Little Theatre, in association with the University of Western Ontario, is just completing courses of study on all phases of the theatre.

—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

VILLAGE *and Lac la Ronge showing some of the 1,100 islands.*

BOOKS

HISTORIC PROVINCE

THIS IS NOVA SCOTIA — by Will R. Bird — *Ryerson—$3.50.*

EVERY now and then, incidentally far too seldom, a travel book is published which is something more than a mere catalogue of places to visit. One such book was Blodwen Davies' "Gaspé," a classic of its kind. Now Will R. Bird has written a work on his favorite province which will take its place on the bookshelf beside "Gaspé."

Will Bird needs no introduction to Canadian readers from Halifax to Vancouver. Those who have read his books, some of which have won publisher awards, know his deft delineation of character and power of description; those who have heard him lecture will remember his whimsical humor and anecdotal facility. In "This Is Nova Scotia" he happily combines all four gifts and they unite to give his writings an individual touch and tang which distinguished his popular historical romances.

It is on no ordinary tour that Will Bird takes his readers but a swing around the coast line of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton Island and the Cabot Trail. It is an invitation to a summer holiday where Nova Scotia's historic past and busy present meet and merge.

There is the Port Royal Habitation, the Dominion's first place of white settlement, where Champlain instituted his famous Order of Good Cheer and now restored with historical accuracy; the famous fortress of Louisbourg where history was made and Grand Pré, the heart of Evangeline's beloved Acadia, to mention but a few memorials to a stirring past. Nor must we omit the present with its fishing fleets and industry, and Halifax, the old British city were, again, the past and its buildings thrust through the curtain of time to meet today. Lastly, we must include the true Nova Scotians of today who so successfully combine within themselves the age that was with the age that is.

It is here that Will Bird touches the heights of his descriptive powers. He loves his fellow citizens and his characterizations and anecdotal faculties bring to them a life and charm that is entrancing. The Government of Nova Scotia is fortunate in having such a gifted writer to popularize its many and varied interests to the people of Canada.—*F.E.D.McD.*

MARJORIE MACKENZIE

MEASURED MILES

WE FELL IN LOVE WITH QUEBEC—Dean and Marshall—*Ryerson—$4.25.*

ONTARIO IN YOUR CAR—John and Marjorie Mackenzie—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.50.*

TWO pairs of writers, in private lives, husband and wife, take the measure of our largest provinces. In the first book, they are Americans who take a lively boat trip along the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay. The ground of *habitant* and *canadien* life is thoroughly scraped and the way paved for American tourists. Unfortunately, these dauntless explorers—to him, she is Mate; to her, he is Skipper—present their findings in a chattily hysterical style. Eventually, the handclasping and the shining eyes of wonder are bound to pall, thus making the book palatable only in small doses. Oodles of photographs.

JOHN MACKENZIE

The second team looks at Ontario with very practical eyes. They give you the province in the matter-of-fact tabulated style of Duncan Hines with plenty of bold-face type so that even the dullest of travellers can tell at a glance that in such-and-such a **town** there is a **hotel** with an excellent **dining room.** Thus, the book is not one to catch the spirit of the province in any of its aspects; nevertheless, it more nearly embodies an intention and its carrying out than does the book on Quebec. Illustrated.—*M.B.*

HAPPY FAMILY

THE LITTLE PRINCESSES—by Marion Crawford —McLeod—*$3.50.*

THIS story about the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret is almost too personal. For, while you read with laughter and tears about the sisterly elder Princess and baby ("Wait for me, Lilibet") Margaret and of Queen Mary's interest in the education of her grandchildren and of the growing love of Elizabeth for her sailor Prince, you have an almost uncomfortable feeling of prying too closely and intimately into this family circle.

"CRAWFIE" *and charges.* —H.M. The Queen

For 17 years the author was governess to the two Princesses. The story of those years is told in detail, complete with letters and pictures. The Royal Family comes alive, a happy family group.

You will never forget Elizabeth being a horse, her first love for Owen, the groom; the little girls playing in their doll's house; the Princesses learning to swim, being Guides; the war years; Elizabeth driving the big Red Cross van triumphantly through London traffic to the Palace; the South African trip with Elizabeth sorrowful at her first separation from Philip and Margaret wild with delight at travelling; the pre-wedding days, with the family in the old music room practising the hymn Elizabeth wanted sung at her wedding; the wedding itself; and finally Margaret as "Charley's Aunt."

This most enjoyable book will probably be compulsory summer reading for many vacationers.—*M.N.*

HIGH GOOD HUMOR

ANOTHER PAMELA, or Virtue Still Rewarded —by Upton Sinclair—*MacMillan—$3.75.*

TWO HUNDRED and ten years ago an obscure printer named Samuel Richardson published his damp and massive chronicle "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded," thereby condemning countless generations of undergraduates to hours of tedium, unnumbered generations of kitchen maids to weeping and despair.

Upton Sinclair, who has contributed not a little to the tedium of the world with his apparently endless Lanny Budds, has attempted to re-tell the story of Pamela in modern terms still in epistolary style but set this time in the California of the rip-roaring twenties.

Mr. Sinclair's book is a great deal shorter than its prototype—and a great deal easier to digest. It is not a work of vast significance (a welcome change from the author's militant reformism), it is frequently repetitive and it contains a great many unnecessary quotations from Richardson. But for all its faults it is consistently entertaining.

Pamela II is a little Seventh Day Adventist brought up in the fear of the Lord and imbued with a profound respect for the value of virginity. She becomes parlormaid—and then secretary—to a wealthy and eccentric lady with a passion for social reform. To the salons of the *Casa Grande* come Socialists and Communists, zealots and Zionists, poets and painters and parlor pinks; from each of them Pamela learns a little more about the manners and *mores* of twentieth century America, but through it all she manages to retain her uncomplicated faith.

The toughest of her struggles is against the wiles of the playboy nephew whose efforts to seduce her are relentless and terrible, ranging from bribery to physical violence. But her virtue is as impregnable as her faith and in the end her reward is well and truly won.

There is little danger of "Another Pamela" becoming a classic, for it lacks the high sententiousness of Richardson's lachrymose epic. Pamela I lived and died a virtuous dolt; Pamela II is a young woman of intelligence and character who learns quickly and profits by everything she hears. She is, in her simplicity, the touchstone by which the follies and foibles of the world are revealed.

The characters who surround her, and plague her, are lively symbols of a questing and querulous age. Her creator has endowed his heroine, and his book, with wit, wisdom and high good humor. The shadow of Lanny Budd has all but vanished.—*J.L.W.*

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Reprieve FROM WAR
A Manual for Realists

"Mr. Gelber can rightly claim credit as a prophet", said D. W. Brogan when the author's *Peace by Power* appeared in 1942. Now in 1950 comes *Reprieve from War*, a brilliant summing up of relations between East and West—and of current conditions in the Western bloc and what to do about them.

Mr. Gelber, Toronto-born Rhodes scholar, R.C.A.F. veteran, diplomat, and authority on international affairs, has written "a manual for realists" neither optimistic nor pessimistic, but pointing the way to sober hope, providing we keep our heads in the present international crisis.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

SIDE-TO-SIDE *neckline shows jewels.*

Hallmarks of Fashion: Fall, 1950

—New York Dress Institute

TRICK CUFFS *attract eyes to sleeve.*

TAKE-OFF BOLERO *can be knitted, or made of fabric.*

COLLARS, *large, draw attention to the face.*

SURPLICE *or diagonal lines are used often.*

—Camera Associates

CAROL CHANNING, *star, wears historic diamonds. Admiring, Dorothy Digman, member of well-known Toronto family, now living in New York.*

FUN and FASHION IN MANHATTAN

by Bernice Coffey

RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK with ways and means to do so have but one thought in summertime: to go as far away as possible. But they are more than balanced by hinterlanders who have fled *their* bailiwicks and come to visit New York. In the hot summer evening Fifth Avenue is like Main Street of a thousand towns across the land as hatless men and women stroll in the leisurely, aimless manner of visitors. New York is hot, steaming and sticky in July. For those who lean over a windowsill in the crowded West side and fan themselves with a newspaper, the city is an ordeal. It shows its pleasant side to the woman dressed in town black organdy seated in an air-conditioned bistro on the urbane East Side.

At any rate, July is the month when fashion editors from all over the United States, together with many from Canada, go to New York. They are there to preview the clothes that will parade their local runways come fall. Here are some of the things they saw and did during the crowded week:

Visited Gracie Mansion, official residence of Mayor and Mrs. O'Dwyer. New York's beautiful First Lady is the former Sloan Simpson. At the time of her marriage some months ago she was one of the city's most-in-demand models.

Gracie Mansion stands in a corner of Carl Schurz Park, up in the Eighties, and its wide clipped lawns run down to the East River. Triborough Bridge arches across the river in the distance. Despite presence of numerous policemen the house has a relaxed air of graciousness, effortless charm. Painted white with grey trim, it has floor length windows opening out on to a wide porch, stands at ease among trees and shrubbery.

GUESTS were received by the hostess in the main hall with its wide curving stairway. Upstairs décor of large finely proportioned rooms is deep rich tones of claret red, bottle green, midnight blue. Creamy white accents, crystal chandeliers, toile draperies, add elegance.

The master bedroom, in dark green, has a desk large enough for a busy man's work. Two wide chaise longues invite relaxation. Mayor O'Dwyer's decorations, framed, hang at head of the bed. Every room — even the two for guests — has an attractive "lived-in" atmosphere. Perhaps this is due, partly at least, to the tables littered with a disciplined clutter of oddments —magazines, family photographs, ornaments, flowers, a portable typewriter.

Colored etchings of early New York scenes and paintings are hung throughout the house. They are on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Only suggestion that this is, after all, an official residence, is presence of a check room near stairs, and elevator.

Smallest room is Mrs. O'Dwyer's, done in a single color . . . pale apricot. Louis 14th furniture of blonde wood upholstered in apricot brocade is her personal property. A business-like table with no less than three phones stands beside the three-sided bed. Via them Mrs. O'Dwyer filters all calls that come to the Mayor at home. She tries to keep free of official business the few hours he is able to take from his demanding job.

To the Ziegfeld Theatre to see Carol Channing as Lorelei Lee in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Larger-than-life-size Carol mincing across the stage in the travesty of the walk of a small, cuddly, "dumb" blonde, is a sight not easily forgotten. Carol is a big strapping girl (5 ft. 9 in., weight 153) whose slick, close cropped hair is an improbable platinum shade (*see cut*). She's the most exhilarating thing to happen to the NY stage in a long time.

As Lorelei Lee she tells the world "Diamonds are a girl's best friend," and when she says "diamonds" she means a diamond tiara—with a chinchilla stole thrown in for good measure.

The very diamond tiara which proved to be a "best friend" to the Empress Eugenie when she fled Paris in 1870 was seen later at a supper party for Carol Channing. The tiara, which originally belonged to the Empress Josephine, was exhibited by the Paris jewellers, Van Cleef & Arpels.

MISS CHANNING'S stage tiara is a duplicate, varied only in one small particular. This is in accordance with tradition that crown jewels, like money, may never be copied in exact detail. The dazzling diadem, made for Josephine about 1805, contains 250 carats of gem diamonds. Five stylized butterflies are surmounted by flowers and centred with a large pear-shaped diamond. The headband, in heart shape, contains over 50 matched solitaires and resembles the diadem worn by Josephine at her coronation.

In the middle of the century, the tiara passed to Eugenie Montijo, the Spanish beauty whom Napoleon III made Empress of France and Worth made Queen of Fashion. When she was forced to flee to England during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, some of her court spirited away her jewels and they eventually reached London. It was there that the dethroned Empress borrowed funds on the tiara, and later sold it for something over $13,000.

As Lorelei Lee would say, "Diamonds are a girl's best friend — whether she's an Empress or a girl like I."

At the Plaza party Carol Channing told Canadians, "I hope to come to Canada some time this fall. I want to see my husband play." He's Alexander Carson, centre with Ottawa Roughriders.

"EYELID *pocket" dress of wool kasha and black velvet.*

PEARL *embroidery on black velvet sheath dinner dress.*

SIDE *drapery has profile effect; ribbed silk faille.*

SILVER *lamé jacket with sleeveless evening dress.*

—New York Dress Institute

LYRE *neckline suit of black velour, white velvet blouse.*

ONE OF NEW YORK'S most fabulous penthouses is on top of the new Parke-Bernet Galleries on Madison Avenue. It is the studio of Hal Phyfe, well - known photographer. Here beautiful clothes by Maurice Rentner were paraded at an evening showing. Show took place in the studio proper. Later, guests were entertained in the handsome offices which lead into one another and have the atmosphere of living rooms rather than business offices. Noticed in one of the rooms—a large lamp with parchment shade covered with friends' scrawled messages and autographs.

—Laddie Northridge

CROWN *is paved with Plymouth Rock feathers.*

Outside the terrace is bordered by a high elm hedge set in the parapet. A light Scotch mist fell and through it one looked far up at the top of a neighboring skyscraper. It was floodlighted at top and, against the misty light, outlines of trees growing at the very top of the building could be seen. The hanging gardens of New York never fail to surprise and delight.

SEEN at Elizabeth Arden's: Velvet "admiral" hats . . . a civet muff with oxford grey suit, buttons repeating the civet motif . . . "bank and beauty" handbags in two sections like a saddlebag—one for cosmetics, the other for money . . . another bag size of a small suitcase with make-up essentials on removable easel . . . . sapphire blue brocade theatre bag equipped with tiny light for program reading and gold pencil that serves as a fastener . . . hair worn from four to seven inches long, or in a chignon . . . untarnishable gold braid on afternoon suits and dresses . . . sheared lapin lining in reversible jackets.

REMEMBER when every woman wore fox furs? Looks as though that day is about to return for fox, scorned by fashion a year ago, has been given the glamour treatment and you'll see lots of it around this fall. But you may not recognize it. Esther Dorothy, the lady with purple hair and foremost fur designer, clips fox short, dyes it mint green or buff, uses it for stunning coats and scarves of what looks like an entirely new fur. "Wears well and cleans like a glove," says Dorothy. You'll also see it (unclipped) on coats, suits, hats.

FABRICS rest softly in the hand. Woolens range from sheer wool crêpes and chiffon jerseys to coatings so thick and blanket-soft they don't need lining. A loop weave chinchilla cloth for coats resembles the coat of a poodle. There are "door-mat tweeds." Tartans are everyone's darling. You see them in coats, dresses, suits.

An applause-getter was the full length flared red wool clan plaid coat shown over matching cocktail dress of plaid taffeta. It is the registered clan plaid of Princess Margaret Rose. A full-skirted evening dress of white moire has a Royal Stewart tartan scarf over one shoulder, caught on opposite hip with jewels. Perfect for the St. Andrew's Ball.

Colors? They're the sort that glowed on palettes of 18th century painters . . . golden yellow, deep purples, rich reds, magnetic blues. And, of course, black.

LOOK FOR:

■ **Evening dresses** that are street length in front, swooping down and out in a new peacock line at the back. Slim skirts are given a supple look by means of wrapping, low placed flounces, tiers, back flares. Hemlines stay at midcalf (fourteen inches from floor) for daytime, and on many evening dresses, too.

■ **Necklines,** wide and dressed up with huge collars, fur bandings or upstanding cuffs. Dickeys, lace and massed flowers "fill in" plunging necklines.

■ **Velvet** everywhere, in day and evening suits and dresses, as trimming. Often dressed up with black soutache braid touched with jet beading.

■ **Coat sleeves** full of new tricks. They push up, telescope, or have huge fold-back cuffs. A row of buttons ran up the sleeves of one coat, so that the turned back cuffs can be buttoned at any length. Another had a row of pockets set around the cuff, of all places.

■ **Jet** and velvet embroideries (ideas from the Spanish), tassels, bead fringes, black braid bindings.

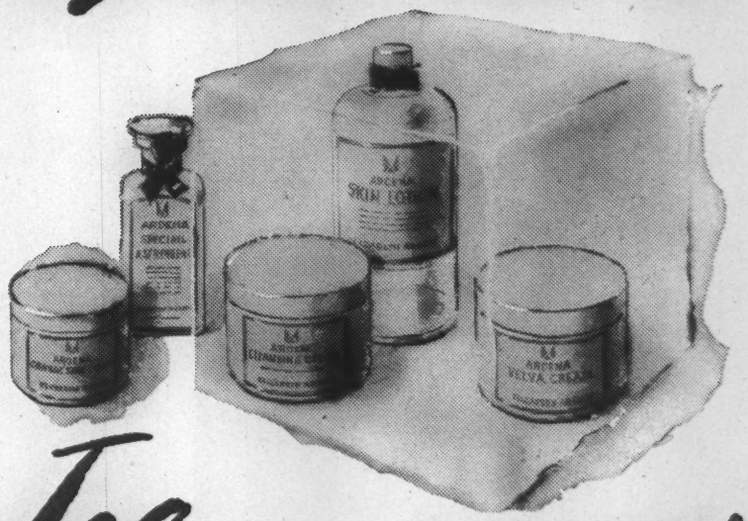
■ **Sheath dresses** covered with bugle beads. Shades of Scott Fitzgerald, they're back again!

■ **Short fur jackets,** many trimmed with fabric. Christian Dior, for example, shows a mink jacket made almost like a man's lounging jacket.

AND NOW, let's glance into a few hat salons:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

Elizabeth Arden's



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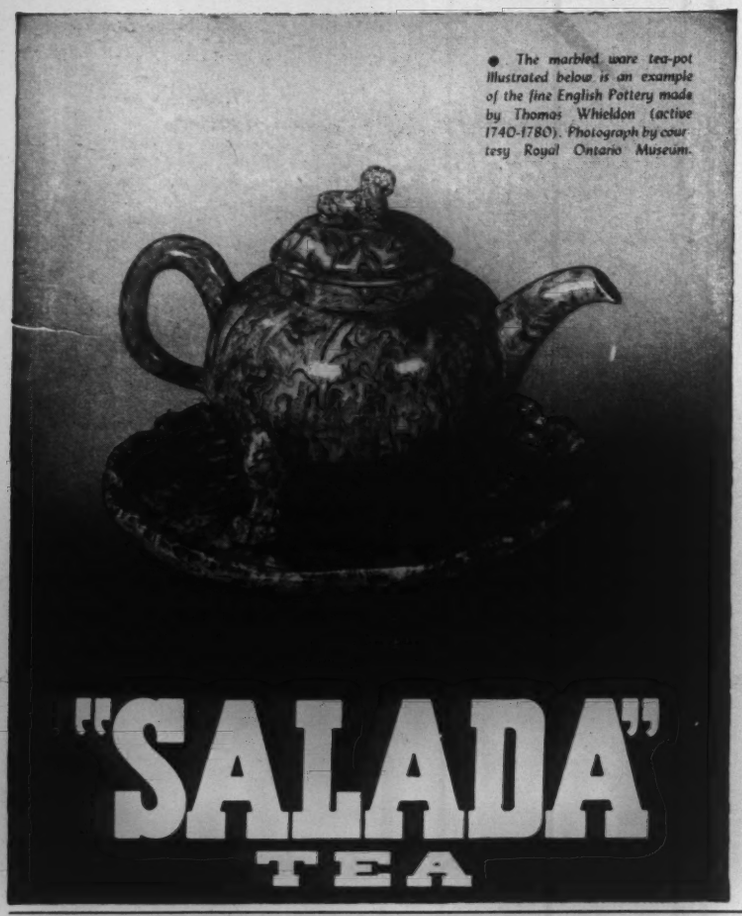

● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

Distaff:

HALIGONIAN FIRST

FIRST TIME — a Nova Scotian as President! That's what the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women up and decided at their 12th biennial convention. She is **Mrs. Allie Ahern.** She is a social staffer on *The Halifax Chronicle - Herald.* She has been First Lady of Halifax, too. Her husband, newspaperman J. E. (Gee) Ahern was a former mayor.

MRS. ALLIE AHERN —CP

■ And down in Seattle, Washington, the American Federation of Soroptimist clubs made news, too. They honored a Canadian as their Presidential choice, for the first time since 1940. New President is **Grace Nicholls** of Toronto. Grace is in the insurance business. Very much in it. She is the only woman in North America who is Managing Director of a life insurance company. She is also on the Ont. Regional Employment Advisory Board. As Soroptimist President she rules over 435 clubs from Brazil to Alaska.

■ The Venture Clubs (Junior Soroptimists) were copy cats. At their Seattle meeting they elected a Canadian President for the first time and a Torontonian, too. She's **Nora Quigley.**

■ The Canadian Nurses' Association has been meeting, too. And the new President is **Helen McArthur** of Stettler, Alberta. President Helen graduated from the Universities of BC and Alberta with her BSc in nursing; took her A.M. at Teachers' College, Columbia University, on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship; at present is National Director of Nursing Services for the Canadian Red Cross.

■ Still another President! This time it is **Edith Wark,** new President of the Canadian Dietetic Association. Edith is on the staff of Toronto Western Hospital. This group evidently believes in a year's preparation for office. On the slate of officers is a "President Elect". This year she is **Isabel McArthur** of the University of Manitoba.

■ And speaking of dietitians — there are two important hospital appointments. **Judy Bennett** is to be chief dietitian at the Winnipeg General Hospital. A grad of the University of Manitoba (1942), she took her internship at Vancouver General; spent six years in Toronto before joining Winnipeg General; went on leave of absence to complete her A.M. at Columbia University. The other is an Ontario appointment—that of **Sally Henry** of Niagara Falls to the new Stratford General Hospital. Sally is an honor grad of the University of Toronto; was head dietitian at Greater Niagara General Hospital; and then therapeutic dietitian at Sunnybrook Military Hospital in Toronto.

■ Another appointee to the modern new Stratford General Hospital is **Minerva Snider.** She will be Director of Nurses; came to Stratford from Renfrew in 1943.

■ This seems to be dietitians' week; for two dietitians won $1,200 scholarships, awarded by the Princess Alice Foundation. Winners were **Margaret Anderson** of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and **Jacqueline Billette,** Montreal, already studying in France. Also a scholarship winner was social service worker **Myrtle Rowena Smith** of Weston, Ont.

This bow-front highboy is construced in solid mahogany to the usual Rawlinson high standard of quality. The warm, deep tone of the polished wood lends an air of graciousness to this perfect example of the wood-worker's art. The versatility in design and perfection in the construction of this piece, ensure you of lasting satisfaction for years to come.

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PROVEN FISH STORY

HERE'S one reason (the salmon, that is) why New Brunswickers like to vacation in their own Province. Angler Marion McNair, daughter of NB's Premier, proudly displays an Atlantic silver salmon she landed on the government open water of the famous Restigouche River. A prize that any fisherman would envy, her catch weighed an even 38 pounds when taken from the water, and taped 47" in length and 26¼" in girth.

ART

GIFTS OF THE EARTH

"Art Demands Much Composure": Does It Have Wider Applications?

NOT EVERY contemporary artist would agree with Italian Old Master Fra Angelico's statement that "Art demands much composure." Few, however, would question its validity for Angelico. The lyrical lilac, pink and azure visions by the 15th century medieval artist-monk are isolated from the mainstream of art history by their highly personal tenderness. Ofter accused of cloying sweetness and femininity, Fra Angelico's creations remain virile enough to provoke the close and controversial attentions of connoisseurs and scholars to this day.

No artist has suffered more from the uninquiring, sentimental banalities of amateur art writers than the pious Dominican. This has been due, in great measure, to our slight factual knowledge of his life which has left ample room for the uncritical imagination. Despite much groundless conjecture, virtually nothing is known of Fra Angelico's intimate life. He was born Guido di Pietro in 1387 at the town of Viccio in Tuscany. While still in his late 'teens, Pietro entered the Convent of St. Dominic in Fiesole where he did his first painting. Between that time and his death in Rome at the age of 68, Fra Angelico painted or directed the frescoes and panels which are his melodious contribution to Western art.

ST. DOMINIC: *" . . . are isolated by their highly personal tenderness."*

The Mark of His Manner

Angelico's most active creative period was between 1420 and 1425, and the number of paintings entirely by his own hand are rare. Much doubt and argument remains about the extent of his personal contribution to his assistants' "school pieces." However, whether the master left his personal handwriting on them or not, the mark of his manner rests heavily upon the entire output of his followers.

The timeless existence of monastic life is clearly evident in Fra Angelico's carefully poised compositions. His paintings are the art of a self-possessed man at peace. Each of his creations seems in the nature of a pictorial prayer, or what he himself called "an act of faith."

THE VIRGIN: *"Fra Angelico's lyrical lilac, pink and azure visions . . ."*

Today, in the midst of a minor religious art revival, considerable critical attention is being focussed upon the work of the last great painter of the Middle Ages. The most recent literary by-product of this concern is the Hyperion Press publication "Fra Angelico" by Germain Bazin (Macmillan $10). In this lavish volume, Bazin, Curator of the Louvre and a leading Italian art authority, has written a sparkling contemporary commentary on Angelico's work. The French critic's text prefaces the most complete pictorial presentation of the artist's work ever attempted. Sixteen color plates and 160 gravure reproductions fully illustrate the master's creations and those of his followers.

In his lengthy notes, Bazin confesses that he is aware that: "Perilous is the situation of the critic who tackles so popular a subject as Fra Angelico." Despite such peril, the author has written a crisp and authoritative text which touches neatly upon the duality in Angelico's painting . . . . "The mystic did not paint saints and madonnas only; a careful examination reveals here and there some of the noble faces, illuminated by the light of intelligence . . . If he depicted some of the loftier expressions of the soul, neither was he unaware of the serenity imparted to the gaze and brow by the poise of antique wisdom."

This modern awareness of the noble humanism which was that highly intellectual society, the Church of the Middle Ages, seems almost to paraphrase Fra Angelico's own epitaph:

"Do not glorify me for having been another Apelles
But for having given to thine, Christ, the wages of my work,
For the gifts of the earth are different and different those of Heaven."

EDUCATION

A LOSS AND A GAIN AT ALBERTA U

SLATED to retire this month is Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta. Probable hobby during retirement: research in the teaching of mathematics. For years Dr. LaZerte championed the cause of the teacher, constantly strove to arouse the public to its responsibilities toward the profession.

DR. M. E. LAZERTE

In the *Alberta Teachers' Association Journal*, Dean John MacDonald of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (U of A) traces Dr. LaZerte's steady progress as teacher, inspector, lecturer in philosophy and psychology, and finally dean. No slouch for work, he spent a good deal of his leisure time doing research in psychology and educational psychology under the internationally famous educationist Dr. Charles H. Judd of Chicago.

Dr. LaZerte has been twice President of the Canadian Teachers' Federation and is presently Vice-President of the Canadian Education Association. Chief claim to fame: his masterly reports on the status of the teaching profession in Canada.

—Wm. Kensit

DR. H. E. SMITH

Successor to the chair vacated by Dr. LaZerte will be his colleague, Dr. H. E. Smith, another indefatigable worker. "Dr. Smith," says Dean MacDonald, "has the necessary reserves in blood and sweat, and he is also blessed with a sense of humor that will take care of the tears." His deepest interests are in the clinical side of psychology and mental hygiene.

CURRICULUM APPROACH

THERE'S a ten letter word causing lots of talk these days. It's "curriculum." Until now, the Ontario Department of Education handed down the decision of what was to be taught. Today, the planning is being done collectively. Not from the top; but by teachers all the way from Grades One to Thirteen, the Department of Education and parents. Even the "guinea pigs" themselves are to be allowed in on it. After all, they're going through the mill and ought to have some say.

Said the Hon. Dana Porter, Ontario's Minister of Education, on the announcement of the "new order" in his Province: "Responsibility for filling in the details rests at local level . . . through a wide participation in the construction of courses of study by groups of teachers and inspectors in cooperation with other professionally competent persons selected by local authorities."

That touched off the spark. Teacher groups went to work. The Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSTF) appointed teacher-members to a Central Curriculum Research Committee. They were drawn from every part of Ontario. Recently this body met in Toronto for a general "stock-taking" session.

Most interest centred in the Sault Ste. Marie study group of 22 members. They meet about every three weeks under the chairmanship of J. S. Calvert of the Collegiate Institute.

This group is a model of representation. As on the Ark, there are mostly two of a kind: four teachers (two each from collegiate and technical schools), four principals (two each from secondary and public), two members of local Home and School Council, two members of local Board of Education, two parents, two employers, two recent secondary school graduates; with one member from the Separate School Board, a Director of Education, a doctor and a minister.

"The present group," reports Mr. Calvert, "is considered reasonably representative of the interests in our community, although further representation from industry and business might be desirable. . . . No dominance by the teachers is in evidence to date. The lay members were much surprised —but very pleased—to be asked to serve on an educational research project. Their contributions to the discussion are numerous and valuable."

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Concerning Food:

ENOUGH FOR SIX

GOOD finale to any dinner is a homemade ice cream of distinction—chocolate, of course. This one is creamily delicious.

Chocolate Ice Cream

Soften 1 tsp. plain gelatine in 2 tbsp. cold water. In top part of double boiler place 1 cup milk and 1½ squares unsweetened chocolate and 1 tbsp. instant coffee. Heat over water until chocolate is melted. Beat with an egg beater. Combine 3 tbsp. sugar, 1 tbsp. flour and a pinch of salt and stir into milk mixture. Stir often for 15 minutes and then add 1 egg well beaten to which 3 tbsp. sugar are added. Combine thoroughly and cook for 2 minutes longer. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Chill mixture.

Have cold control of refrigerator set at coldest setting. Whip 1½ cups heavy cream until stiff and fold into chocolate mixture. Add 1 tsp. almond flavoring and pour into freezing tray. Freeze, beating with a spoon 30 minutes after placing in refrigerator. Repeat 30 minutes later. Freeze until firm. Return cold control to holding temperature. Enough for 6 good servings.

Fun and Fashion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

Hocus-pocus turban, two separate hoops of fabric twisted into a turban covering chin and ears as well as crown. With the turban goes a matching choker lined in velvet *(Mr. John)* . . . Pillbox hats borrowed from the ancient and honorable game of chess. "Chessmen" are made of specially woven striped jerseys, others are heavy with embroideries of gilt, wool and sparkling beads *(Sally Victor)* . . . The man's collapsible opera hat has been stolen for the girls. Lines have been softened, a diamond pin and a drift of veil added. Idea is that the hat can be worn to the theatre, snapped shut during the performance *(Walter Florell)* . . .

From the medieval beauty of the "Book of Hours" Lilly Dache has taken the "hennin" hat with its drift of veil cascading down the back. Other hats shift from draped forward-jutting toque to turban, or cloche to turban, by being pushed back on the head and slightly rearranged . . .

"Folderols", soft mannish slouch hats faced with satin, nest in a box shaped to carry like an underarm bag . . . A wide-brimmed felt hat, black on one side, red on the other, can be reversed by pushing the crown out either way . . . Crocheted hats of gold thread, others made of jersey tubes that can be twisted any way you want to wear them—so simple you wonder why some one has not thought of them long ago. *(John Frederics, Inc.)*

NOTES re summer cooler-offers: The "Brown Bomber" cocktail. To make, use one part lemon, three parts vodka, powdered sugar. Float a frozen strawberry in the glass . . . Cherries, half-slices of orange, mint leaves. Serve on crushed ice packed in a huge silver bowl. New Yorkers dote on them.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Just Sign Here

by Mary Lowrey Ross

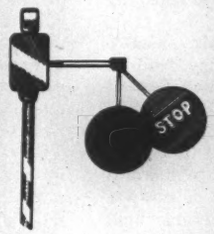
FOR some time my friend Miss A. has been turning over in her mind the possibility of a strike of the middle class against the increasing cost of living.

"The trouble is that the middle class has no bargaining power," I pointed out when she brought the matter up. "After all what have we to contribute that we can threaten to withdraw?"

"What has the middle class to contribute!" Miss A. cried. "Just self-respect, loyalty to the Government, a high sense of citizenship—"

"Not negotiable," I said. "You can't force down the price of round steak by witholding self-respect, loyalty and a sense of citizenship.'

"We must organize," Miss A. said. "We must organize and petition."



A few days later she telephoned that she had discovered the ideal organizer. "She's a Mrs. Babcock and I met her under the dryer at the hair-dresser's," she said. "She says she's organized all sorts of protests and petitions in the last few years."

"You'll like her," she added, "she's a delightful little woman."

SINCE this is Miss A.'s invariable description of any new feminine acquaintance who has caught her fancy I wasn't surprised when Mrs. Babcock turned out to be a formidable figure at least six feet tall. She had an intense smile that looked as though it had been broken out for the occasion, and she flashed it continuously on the twenty members of the unfortunate middle-class who had gathered to be organized.

The cost of living, she pointed out, was rising again and unless the danger of war were averted the rise would continue indefinitely. President Truman had already indicated that there would be price expansion and we might be very sure that the reactionary St. Laurent Government would slavishly follow the Washington lead. (Murmurs of *Hear! Hear!* from the Progressive-Conservative group.) The middle-class, she went on, should join with the working class in protesting against the supine policy of the Liberal Government, which threatened afresh the Canadian way of life. She ended by circulating a petition, to be forwarded immediately to the Government at Ottawa.

Miss A. came out to the kitchen. "Have you signed the petition?" she asked.

"I was busy putting on the kettle," I said.

"Well, hurry and come back in," she said. "We're starting the question and answer period. Wonderful speaker, isn't she?"

"I can hear her from here," I said.

THERE were a few scattered questions, and Mrs. Babcock explained the relation between rising costs and the war threat. A great many people, she said, were confused about the situation, and it was the duty of every intelligent member of the middle class to seek fresh information on the subject of Korea. She spoke with deep feeling of the unhappy situation of the little people of North Korea, victims of aggressive warfare promoted by a foreign power.

At this point Miss A. tiptoed into the kitchen. She was silent a moment, then she said nervously, "I seem to have got a little confused by what's going on. Which side are we on, the North Koreans or the South Koreans?"

"The South Koreans," I said.

"Oh, good heavens!" Miss A. cried and leaned against the table ledge. Then she got up and went resolutely back to the living room.

"Mrs. Babcock," she said, "a little while ago you referred to the unhappy situation of the North Koreans. I am sure you must have meant the South Koreans."

"I meant the North Koreans," Mrs. Babcock said firmly. "Unfortunate victims of imperialist aggression."

"But the imperialist aggressor is the Soviet!" Miss A. cried.

Mrs. Babcock's smile intensified. "Then what are *you* doing in Korea?"

"What am *I* doing in Korea!" Miss A. cried wildly. Then she recovered herself. "Mrs. Babcock, I must ask you to leave this apartment," she said sternly. "At once."

SOME time later when the last representatives of the middle-class, now thoroughly disorganized, had gone home, I picked up a copy of the petition. "Ban the Bomb!" I read, "Hands Off Korea! No Aid to American Aggression in Asia!"

"Did anybody read this petition?" I asked.

"Nobody," Miss A. moaned. "We just signed."

"Too bad," I said.

"But how are you to know?" Miss A. said. "How is anyone to know?"

"Just don't sign anything," I said, "and after this, don't sit under the dryer at the hair-dresser's with anybody else but me."

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

larly Greater Winnipeg have been watching food prices fluctuate. The following price boosts were recorded:

Coffee up four cents a pound to establish a new record minimum coffee price for Winnipeg of around 95 cents a pound.

Sugar, one cent per pound.

Cocoa, five cents a tin.

Canned meats, two cents a tin.

Fresh meat from two to eight cents per pound according to cut.

The higher sugar and cocoa prices aroused suggestions from some manufacturers that they might be forced to return to the seven cent chocolate bar of wartime.

Manitoba wholesalers could only find one reason for the higher coffee, cocoa and sugar prices. They pointed to U.S. housewives buying up whole storeshelves of the goods; and abnormal demand which had caused buyers to bid in the world market at prices much higher than usual. There was no world shortage of sugar, and no great shortage of coffee, they said.

In the province itself there was no abnormal buying but retailers feared that if the war threats continued, panic buying might start in Canada. Meanwhile, automobile dealers and second-hand lots reported a stepped up demand for cars.

SEE OURSELVES

WINNIPEGGERS have been enjoying the unusual experience of watching themselves fight the Great Flood.

"City in Siege," a film edited and compiled by the National Film Board recalls for the people of Manitoba's capital those grim, exciting days and nights of a few months ago when the city came close to complete disaster. The film board has produced the film out of thousands of feet of film shot in the city during the flood by newsreel cameramen and its own photographers.

There are no actors in this film. The people in it are the citizens of Winnipeg. It captures their spirit, the spirit of unselfishness that found citizens doing their regular jobs with a minimum of fuss, and taking their turns on the dikes at night.

—CP

MEDAL: *Governor-General Viscount Alexander of Tunis presents a long service medal to former Indian scout, Yellow Old Woman, special RCMP constable on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve at Gleichen, Alberta. Thirty-one long-service medals were presented to RCMP members by the Governor-General at special investiture in Calgary*

Saskatchewan:

BIG ISSUE

CARRIER-BOYS in Yorkton, Sask., grunted a bit last week as they hauled the latest edition of the Yorkton *Enterprise* around to their customers.

The issue weighed nearly a pound, had five sections and 52 pages. It marked Yorkton's 65th annual three-day fair. The issue required 17 miles of newsprint, carried about 100,000 words of copy, 120 news pictures and almost 400 advertising cuts.

The issue was prepared and put out in a week by a staff of 16, headed by Associate Editor Ken Mayhew.

Toilet Soap

Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.

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58 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO KI. 1293

GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Will U.S. Risk Capital Keep Coming?

Truman's "Point Four" Program Urges It to Undeveloped Areas
Canada Would Suffer If This Slowed Its Movement Here

—Carlyle

FINANCIER MAFFRY: *In its postwar setting, new investment is small.*

by R. L. Hoadley

New York.

A GREAT DEAL has been said about President Truman's Point Four program of aid for undeveloped areas and the need to close the dollar gap with private capital outlays. So much has been said, in fact, that many people expect American investment dollars shortly will be chasing each other around the world. Nothing could be further from the truth.

R. L. HOADLEY

Nations all over the world now have the development bug, thanks to the Point Four plan. At the same time, Washington officials are urging private capital to spread itself abroad.

With all this sudden furore about American investments in other continents, Canadians might wonder if a change impends in the attitude of U.S. investors. Will Canada, with the last frontier in North America, give place to other areas as a repository for American capital?

Someone has aptly said that Mr. Truman "hit the jackpot of the world's political emotions" when he announced the Point Four program early last year. But in the interval, the American investor has taken stock and decided that Point Four planners cannot peddle technical assistance, engineering and management around the world like toothpaste. He looks upon Point Four as an interesting experiment that may prove its value in the years to come. But to him, the picture of great teams of people wandering all over the globe communicating American know-how to other folks is an illusion.

Risk capital to the banker and big businessman does not mean reckless capital. So no matter how large the dollar gap may be, American private capital cannot be *made* to flow abroad any more than water can be made to flow uphill. And investors generally feel that the foreign investment "climate" on a global basis is worse today than it was a year ago.

The further you go from North America the worse the investment outlook becomes, with the exception of Australia and a few other distant lands. Take the new countries in the East like India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Indonesia. They do not have the experienced personnel to plan and initiate new developments; what's more, their people, even at the governing levels, are afraid of Dollar Imperialism. The lack of mature and economically feasible projects alone would rule out new investments on a huge scale in such countries; not to mention the political, social and cultural limitations.

And in the background there stands the cold war (if we can still call it that with Korea) as the over-riding reason why many investment bankers and corporate executives feel that new foreign investments cannot be justified to their stockholders.

New Investment

August Maffry, Vice-President of the Irving Trust Co. of New York and former Vice-President of the Export-Import Bank, is in Europe making a study of import and export financing procedures for the Economic Cooperation Administration. He recently discussed the foreign investment outlook with the writer.

During the four postwar years 1946-49, he pointed out, new investments in foreign countries by American corporations exceeded $4 billion. In the pre-war days this would have been considered a phenomenal amount of new investment abroad. But Mr. Maffry believes it is small in its postwar setting for several reasons.

First, it is small as compared with the amount of government loans made during the same period and very small as compared with government grants to foreign nations. Second, it is small in comparison with the dollar gap, which has ranged between $10 billion in 1947 and $5 billion in 1949. Finally, the amount of new investment is discounted on the ground that a large proportion of it consists of oil investments in Canada, Venezuela and the Middle East, motivated, perhaps, by temporary incentives.

These comparisons, Mr. Maffry hastened to point out, may tend to depreciate unduly the current flow of private U.S. capital to other countries. Actually, he feels, the record is considerably better than might have been anticipated in view of postwar world uncertainties. This record of postwar investments throws considerable light on the motives which induce U.S. corporations to put money abroad.

The compulsion in the case of oil and other extractive industries is to find additional sources of raw materials in order to maintain and expand their operations. The ruling motive in the case of manufacturing companies is to jump over trade barriers and currency restrictions in order to hold existing markets and enter new ones. Since the difficulties of direct export from U.S. plants to foreign markets will increase, Mr. Maffry believes that this motive affecting manufacturing companies will become stronger rather than weaker over the next few years.

Whether the rate of new investments abroad by American concerns will continue at one billion dollars a year is problematical. Incentives to foreign investment are blunted by persistent deterrents to investment in many countries where socialistic tendencies and economic nationalism threaten to suffocate private enterprise. And there is always the counter-attraction of profitable and relatively riskless investment in North America.

No wonder then that American investors prefer the Western Hemisphere, especially Canada, for long-term investments. About 70 per cent of their money has gone there—nearly equally divided between Canada and territories south of the United States. Americans have a five-billion-dollar investment in Canada. This Canadian investment pays a bigger cash return to U.S. investors than all their other investments abroad put together.

There are other reasons for this Canadian primacy as an attractive field for U.S. capital: geographic location, similarity of language, laws and customs, Canada's large undeveloped natural resources and her diversified economy are all important factors.

Most of the foreign investments

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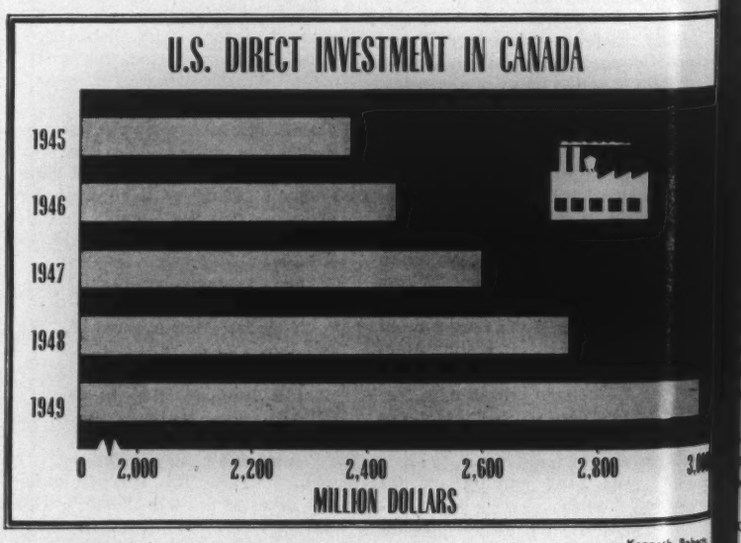

—Kenneth Robert

R. L. HOADLEY, SN's correspondent in New York, is Assistant Financial Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune.

He Competes With Himself

The Same Man Is General Manager Of Two Competing Companies

by Michael Young

ACCORDING to a friend of William Taylor's, "Bill takes everything in his stride." He must wear seven-league boots. During the working day he occupies a unique position: he is General Manager of two firms, Prest-o-Lite Battery Co. Ltd. and Auto-Lite Batteries of Canada Ltd. Being General Manager of one big firm should be a full day's work for any man, but running *two* of them isn't a job for just any man. Particularly these two; strange as it seems, though the two companies have the same

WILLIAM TAYLOR

General Manager, they're competitors. They are both Canadian subsidiaries of the same parent, The Electric Auto-Lite Co. of Toledo, Ohio, which bought Prest-o-Lite from the Union Carbide people in 1927. But they have separate sales organizations and do compete with one another.

Why they compete, why they don't combine into one organization seem to be good questions at this time. According to Taylor, there's a good reason. "If we combine them under the name Auto-Lite, say, there's no guarantee that all the Prest-o-Lite buyers would switch to Auto-Lite. Some might switch to a competitor."

That explained why there were two companies, and half an hour with Taylor, is all it takes to show why this one man is General Manager of both. But his job still sounds something like a man playing cribbage against himself.

"Sometimes I feel I'm on the fence," he admits. "It's a matter of making decisions for one that don't hurt the other—as a general rule, policies are the same. It's not dog-eat-dog competition."

It means a lot of work for this 48-year-old Toronto businessman; and a lot of travelling. Once a year he crosses Canada visiting jobbers.

Keeping on top of this kind of work sounds like a full program. The kind of a job that makes the slippers-and-pipe routine almost a must after the day is over. Not for Taylor. He is a Rotarian, a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Canadian Club, and is on the Board of Governors of the Society of Automotive Engineers. In fact he is Past Chairman of the Canadian Section of that Society. And it's a 700-man organization.

Somebody told me that Taylor is "a good guy, and an important guy." Sometimes it's hard to combine both, but Bill Taylor has done it the way he seems to do everything else—effortlessly. He works in a well-ordered office—a couple of charts on the walls, two phones on his desk and two gadgets that indicate he is a golfer and a curler. His double-barrelled job may be tough, but he has it organized. He's the kind of man who can keep a train of conversation on the track through innumerable telephone interruptions.

Comes Naturally

And he does all this without making a great show of organization—you're not hit on the head with a click-bang efficiency program, but you know it's there all the same. Perhaps it just comes naturally, for he doesn't plan his day. "I usually take the days as they come," he says.

Taking these days as they come is quite an order, but he still finds time to be a good family man (two boys 11 and 15). He is also a curler, a golfer and a horse lover. He skips a curling rink at Toronto's Granite Club, but doesn't travel for bonspiels. They take too much time, especially if you happen to win and besides, he says, there are plenty of good curlers who have much more experience and time to participate in these events.

As far as golf is concerned, this unusual man seems to be quite usual. "I've been at it for 25 years, but I still can't boast of my golf achievements."

Since starting with the Electric Auto-Lite Company in 1927 as Auditor of the Prest-o-Lite Battery Division, he worked his way up to Vice-President and General Manager of that company and General Manager of Auto-Lite Battery Company. Two years at Commerce and Finance along with two years at Electrical Engineering have given him the background to handle the financial as well as the manufacturing operations of both companies.

Taylor has filled the shoes of Will-Rogersish Bob Combes, "The Dean of the Automotive Business." He insists there is "nothing Horatio Alger" about his career. Maybe not if the bare-feet-and-rags beginning is important.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed when Mr. Richards returns from vacation.

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U.S. RISK CAPITAL

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

made today by Americans are in oil and other strategic materials. In the last three years ten American corporations accounted for 75 per cent of the U.S. private investments made abroad. Most of these concerns were petroleum firms.

There are other areas that may have greater natural resources than Canada, but in each instance there appear to be political or economic considerations that make them less attractive as an investment field. The chief deterrents to Canadian investments in the minds of American investors are inheritance tax considerations and the bothersome procedure with respect to cashing dividend checks and interest coupons—difficulties that often are more apparent than real.

High pressure selling and misleading literature on Canadian mining and oil stock promotions have created considerable resentment among those Americans who have been stung after taking a flyer in such ventures. The corporate stock lists must be closely combed, for every time one buys a good Canadian or U.S. stock, he seems to be bombarded with direct mail literature of often dubious nature on cheap speculations.

American promoters, it is suspected, have gone to Canada since the oil boom to reactivate their old sucker lists. But at worst, investment bankers say, this has been a minor irritation.

Experience of the last few years, according to J. E. Coyne, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, shows that someone is going to develop the resources and industries of Canada. If not Canadians, then Americans, Britons and Europeans. Much Canadian capital is invested each year in well-established concerns but non-residents are providing a large amount of capital for investment in the more venturesome, and in the long run, more profitable fields of new and expanding enterprises.

For more than 30 years the United States has been Canada's chief source of outside capital. It's hardly likely that the Point Four program will start the ball rolling in other directions. True, Congress has just authorized $35,000,000 to initiate foreign projects in the fields of sanitation, irrigation, primary transportation and education. These are fields that private American capital cannot touch until

—CP

B OF C'S COYNE: *If Canadians won't, Americans and Europeans will.*

billions of dollars are spent to assure political stability and to pave the way for the entrance of private capital. State Department officials estimate it may take from 50 to 100 years to achieve such an ideal climate for foreign investments in most of the undeveloped countries.

Meanwhile, a survey of private individuals, corporations and institutions indicates that these groups will continue to find Canada the most desirable area for the productive employment of export capital.

MR. KING KEPT POWER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

mistaken; in his university and civil service days he was a man of few but very profound attachments; but the tragic death of his friend Harper and a growing realization that public life and close private ties do not mix well made him in later life as cautious about personal intimacies as he was about definite commitments in his speeches. Such friendships as he made were thereafter definitely subordinated to political objectives, and unlike Roosevelt he could be ruthless in discarding a friend when political necessity demanded, while easily tolerant of personal enemies when they could be put to use. From the purely personal point of view this may not be an admirable quality, but it falls far short of anything that can be termed disloyalty, and it is an almost indispensable source of strength for a public man whose career is to be a long one.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

"Certificate of Registry No. C 1241 has been issued authorizing Universal Reinsurance Company Limited of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent."

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1950, payable on the 1st day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of August, 1950. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 20, 1950.

EVERY WEEK
IN
SATURDAY NIGHT —
READ
Willson Woodside
ON
WORLD AFFAIRS

—U.K.I.O.

STEP-UP? *War production spotlighted. U. K. jet bomber* Canberra I.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

WHILE Canadian business had received no formal notice that stepped-up defence production would mean major changes in the economy, the belief that it would was prevalent. The job the Americans were doing for the UN was going to be an expensive one: President Truman left no doubt that U.S. business would be affected substantially.

Recent war-born business developments in the U.S. were being watched carefully. With Canadian incomes tied so closely to foreign trade, and the predominance of the U.S. in the Canadian foreign trade picture, waves in the States were likely to produce far more than ripples in Canada.

Even for normal peace-time purposes, American industry was relying more and more on Canadian raw materials — metals particularly (SN June 27). It seemed almost inevitable that Canadian mines, for one, would feel the effect of the $10 billion increase in U.S. war production.

The rate at which the Americans spent the $10 billion would be a determining factor of the effect on prices, and time, apparently, was no more on our side now than in 1939 (when everyone thought it was). It seemed likely the emphasis would be on speed: this generally has to be paid for.

Gas:

LEFT-OVER

SINCE it first became known that Texas interests were planning to build a 2,200-mile pipeline from Texas to Seattle, (SN July 18) Albertans had been wondering what markets would be left over for Alberta gas, if and when the Provincial Government authorized export and gave permission for pipelines to be built from Alberta to Vancouver.

Some of the questions have been answered by T. H. Jenkins, Vice-President of Pacific North West Pipelines Corp., who has been visiting the province to discuss the future of Alberta's gas reserves.

His company, said Jenkins, planned to build a line—costing around $200 million from Texas through Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and Oregon to Seattle, with branch lines serving such consumers as the atomic energy plant at Hanford, the lead-zinc smelter and fertilizer plant at Trail, BC, and the cities of Vancouver and Victoria.

This pipeline would have a capacity of 350 million cubic feet a day; the company was prepared to take 100 million cubic feet of it from Alberta fields—if they could get it. This amounted to about 35 billion cubic feet a year, which was less than the 56 billion cubic feet a year projected for the direct Alberta-Vancouver lines now being considered by the Alberta Conservation Board.

But, Jenkins added, Pacific North West Pipelines were prepared to sign contracts to take, ultimately, 500 million cubic feet of Alberta gas a day, provided the necessary reserves could be located. At the moment, he estimated Alberta proven reserves at no more than two or three trillion feet—Canadian experts have evaluated them at more than seven trillion.

At the same time, he emphasized that the Texas-Seattle line would go ahead whether gas could be obtained from Alberta or not, since Texas' proven reserves of 93 trillion cubic feet were more than adequate to supply the 350 million cubic feet required daily for the line.

Furthermore, he said the company had seen signs of a green light for its project in Washington, where construction of the line must be approved by the Federal Power Commission. It was possible that approval would be given this fall and construction would start, at the Texas end, this winter.

If these predictions were true, it meant that Alberta would either have to export its gas through this 2,200-mile system or not at all. Once markets had been allocated to Pacific North West Pipelines by the FPC, no competing gas would be allowed to enter the same area except by arrangement with the company.

■ Last week the Saskatchewan Government and the Sohio Petroleum Co. group signed a new agreement.

At $60,000 per hole, Sohio will have to drill more than 100 test holes by May, 1953, if the agreement is to be completed.

Production:

AIRCRAFT

AS U. S. industry geared itself to stepped-up defence production, Canadian industry was taking a look at its potential. The aircraft industry, which had done a lot for Canada's reputation as a producer during the war, had been pared down substantially.

In the peak production year (1944) Canadian plane makers had turned out 4,095 combat and training planes. Since then, five of the big wartime factories had closed up. Three remaining ones — Avro, Canadair and De Haviland—were now working on 147 aircraft—most of them jets.

There had been no official notification to speed up production, but company officers felt they could double present output without much trouble.

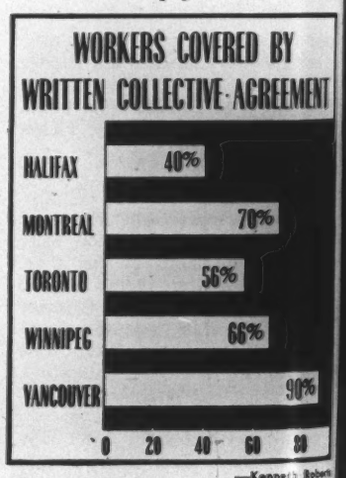
Labor:

TIME AND UNIONS

ARE workers in Montreal better off than workers in Halifax? Or Winnipeg, or Vancouver, or Toronto? Last fall the Department of Labor decided to find out. In October they conducted a survey of hours and working conditions in manufacturing industries in the five cities. At the end of July the results were published.

Most workers in all the cities were putting in 45 hours or less per week. Generally, workers in Montreal were putting in more time than those in the other cities. Over 25 per cent of the plant workers in Montreal were at their benches 48 hours a week. In Vancouver the predominant work week was 40 hours.

Overtime, after standard daily or weekly hours, was generally paid at time and one half. But for work on Sunday, employees in Halifax, Montreal and Winnipeg collected double



—Kenneth Roberts

time. Halifax workers had the edge on vacations with pay. Initial vacations with pay of one week were received by most of the workers in all five cities. But in Halifax 20 per cent got two weeks; in the other cities less than 10 per cent did.

Unions were much more active in Vancouver than in the other cities (See chart). In Vancouver 90 per cent of the workers were reported covered by union contract. This compared with 70 per cent in Montreal, 66 per cent in Winnipeg, 56 per cent in Toronto, 40 per cent in Halifax.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

HAROLD W. LONG has been appointed General Manager of John Bradford Ltd. He has had an active career in the stationery trade which included coast-to-coast sales experience with the Eagle Pencil people, Eaton Crane and Pike, and Warwick Bros. and Rutter, Ltd.

ROBERT G. ROGERS has been appointed General Sales Manager of Alexander Murray and Co., Ltd. His experience in the building materials field covers sales, executive and practical engineering and construction.

SHAREHOLDERS of **Dominion Stores Ltd.** at a special general meeting on August 10, in Toronto, will be asked to approve a by-law subdividing the shares on a four for one basis.

It is the intention of the directors to establish an annual dividend rate of 50 cents on each of the subdivided shares. This rate is equivalent to $[illegible] a year on the present stock on which dividends have been paid at the rate of $1.50 annually since December, 1947.

Authorized capital is now 1,000,000 shares, of which 315,014 shares are outstanding. Upon the by-law being approved and Supplementary Letters Patent issued, authorized capital will be 4,000,000 shares, with 1,260,056 shares outstanding.

U.K. BUSINESS

Newsprint:

SUPPLY SHORT

AMERICAN publishers are not the only ones worrying about newsprint supplies. In Britain the recent reduction in newspaper sizes from seven to six pages provoked more than a flurry of protest. The British press, as might be expected, was particularly vocal—even with its reduced editorial space. Opposition papers were claiming the reduced newsprint supply was a subtle form of muzzling the press.

F. K. Gardiner, President of the Institute of Journalists didn't go quite that far in his criticism. He felt "The cause is more probably planning gone awry." But he added, ". . . It may be that those in authority are not so affectionately disposed towards the press as to lead them to make really strenuous efforts to remedy the position."

Last week U.K. Board of Trade President Harold Wilson announced that the Government had decided to lay out dollars for 37,500 long tons of newsprint from Canada during the second half of 1951. A similar order for the first half of 1951 had already been authorized.

Earlier the British had hoped to save dollars by getting their newsprint from non-dollar sources. Scandinavian mills, however, had not met the demand. U.S. newsprint purchases, which already had Canadian mills operating at more than 100 per cent of their rated capacity, had spilled over into Scandinavia so there was even less of the small supply available from that source open to the British.

American publishers had foreseen the return of Britain and other European customers to Canadian suppliers, and it had them worried even more, perhaps, than Congressman Celler's charges of monopoly in the Canadian industry.

The British order, however, will be little more than a drop in the bucket compared with the amount going to the U.S. In 1949 Canada supplied 4,380,000 tons of newsprint to the American publishing industry.

Policy:

U.K. RELUCTANCE

IN the earlier negotiations on European Payments Union, the United Kingdom representatives were very cautious about the provision for paying out gold. It was not because they expected the sterling area would run a chronic deficit with the Continent; it was, rather, because some continental countries were holding large quantities of sterling. These, it seemed, might be put into the common pool and, in effect, exchanged for gold.

It has been arranged that these sterling holdings—the most important are those of Sweden, Italy, and France—will not be credited to the holders' EPU account. However, if a holder of sterling runs into a deficit with EPU it can use its accumulated sterling as

BLUE TOP BREWING CO. LIMITED of Kitchener, Ontario, needed new trucks. Rugged, rapid, reliable trucks. Trucks which combined heavy-duty stamina with easy maneuverability, driver comfort and safety. Trucks economical to operate and maintain. Trucks which would *look* as well as *play* the part on long, inter-city runs.

THEY CHOSE INTERNATIONALS—a fleet of eleven L-190's—each with a gross vehicle weight rating of 21,000 pounds. More are on the way! You'll see them all over Ontario—big, beautiful blue and white examples of modern truck transportation.

Today, as for the past eighteen straight years, *heavy-duty engineering* makes Internationals the leading choice of Canada's most cost-conscious, profit-minded truck users.

Now every new International Truck—from the smallest to the largest—is *heavy-duty engineered* to save you money. Now every new International Truck features the Comfo-Vision Cab, "roomiest cab on the road" . . . headquarters for new comfort and ease of handling.

No matter what size truck you use, there's a *heavy-duty engineered* International Truck that's right and ready for you. Find out all about that truck from your nearest International Truck Dealer or Branch, *soon*.

International Trucks are made in Canada at International Harvester's new Chatham Works, Chatham, Ontario.

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Noranda Mines, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited payable September 15th to shareholders of record August 11th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 18, 1950.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 252

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager
Montreal, Que., July 11, 1950.

Agnew-Surpass
SHOE STORES LIMITED

45TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 1st, 1950, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business, July 31, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.

Brantford, Ontario, July 7, 1950.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the London-Canada Insurance Company, Toronto, has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C.1242, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. DOUGLAS COO,
President & Managing Director

July 18, 1950.

though it were equivalent to EPU units. In spending the sterling in the sterling area, or as otherwise agreed, it would be "saving" EPU units. To this extent sterling area exports to the OEEC countries would not be earning EPU units, and there might soon be a liability to pay out gold. But the risk has been underwritten by ECA, which will meet any claim arising from this special factor.

Another reason for the British authorities' hesitancy was the reluctance to see sterling relegated to the same position as any other European currency, after it had laboriously restored its function as the principal means of settling accounts in Europe. It was assumed that the new EPU unit would be used instead of sterling as a means of settlement and as the various nations' currency reserve.

FUTURE OF STERLING

The suggestion that a special place should be reserved for sterling, by providing that member countries could hold either EPU units or sterling, has not been accepted in form. But the provision that any national currency can be held as an alternative to EPU units is accepted as meeting the British point, since sterling, though not the hardest of the European currencies, has regained stability and is the most plentiful.

It can be only guessed whether substantial quantities of sterling will be held in place of EPU units. The pessimistic view in London is that sterling has been permanently ousted from an important range of transactions, and that EPU therefore lowers the currency's international status.

More confident opinion, however, argues that if the British authorities proceed with their policy to make sterling freely usable over as wide a range as possible there will be sufficient incentive to hold it, in preference to EPU units.

These units will be usable for any transaction in the West-European area, but not, of course, outside it. The transferable sterling account area, on the other hand, already includes several countries outside of Europe and of the sterling area, and it is capable of further enlargement.

Furthermore, the participating countries have to look to the time, two years hence, when EPU, unless renewed, will be disbanded. The currencies in the pool will then be distributed, in proportion to EPU units credited to the individual countries. Some of these currencies—it would be invidious to name them—may look like nothing more than scraps of paper when regarded on their own. The holders of solid sterling may be congratulating themselves on their foresight.

The various precautions against damage to any interest may have whittled down the effectiveness of EPU, but it is still an experiment which deserves careful and sympathetic observation. For a while, at least, there are no more hard and soft currencies in Europe, and there is no discrimination—or not much—between the exports of one country and those of another. EPU will assist, if it does not ensure, freedom of trade along the lines previously prepared.

U.S. BUSINESS

Production:

CHANGES

WHAT American business produces and sells may be changed considerably over the next few months as the United States builds up its armed strength.

Metals are the first to feel the rising military demand. Steel, nickel, copper, aluminum and magnesium are the first strategic raw materials to feel the pinch.

Shortages of manpower will appear in the shipyards which soon will be working around the clock, and parallel conditions are envisaged in aircraft factories where new orders will be accelerated and old planes reconditioned.

The booming television industry is on a particularly hot spot due to the electronic needs of the armed forces. Already there is a shortage in component parts for television. The Army Signal Corps has awarded $36,000,000 in contracts to 36 television concerns and new large-scale orders are in the offing.

Policy:

ANTI-TRUST

CONGRESSMAN Emanuel Celler of New York is again in the news as the sponsor of an anti-trust law amendment to compel foreign companies doing business in the U.S. to keep complete files of their American transactions within reach of United States courts.

Celler has been filled with anguish ever since the Canadian International Paper Co. turned down a request from his paper investigating committee for certain company records. Earlier this year Celler investigated the steel industry, but Congress paid little attention to his efforts. As soon as the hearings were over the whole thing was forgotten. The same results are predicted for his expedition into the paper industry.

Lumber:

BOOM

A BOOM in western lumber is in full swing with production and shipments at an all-time record. In view of the "insatiable" demand, stocks of western pine and associated species of lumber are as low as they can be allowed to fall while the industry is making its present heavy volume of shipments. Third quarter shipments, the trade expects, will be limited only by the industry's ability to produce and ship. This means that the three months' shipments will approximate two billion three hundred million board feet: nearly 24 per cent more than was shipped in the like 1949 period.

Enterprise:

BARTER BUSINESS

THERE'S a foreign trader in Chicago who is doing a big business in spite of the fact that his customers lack dollars. He is Christopher Janus, an export-import merchant who has gone into international barter circles in a big way.

A few years ago he sold a Swedish importer $22,000 worth of ball-bearings, but not for U.S. dollars. His price: Hitler's private armored car. He has sold U.S. clothing to Greeks in exchange for olive oil, a Turkish importer got machine tools for pistachio nuts. These, and most of his other deals have been profitable ones.

Janus pays the U.S. manufacturer U.S. dollars for, say, the machine tool; he sends this to Turkey and accepts payment in Turkish currency. He uses the Turkish money to buy Turkish products which he sells in the U.S. It has worked well so far because he makes a point of knowing personally the people he's doing business with.

At the moment he has a yacht on the block. "A yacht," he says in a brochure, "is a yacht is a yacht, is a yacht. But money is not always dollars." He'll sell the yacht for foreign currency "From some enterprising Greek . . . we will consider accepting payment in drachma." Or he will accept a trade. "Is there a Canadian with a gold mine for trade . . . a collector with a master or two . . . ?"

■ Congress has yet to schedule hearings on the Customs Simplification Bill. About the only tariff legislation of any note so far enacted was the passage of an amendment to the Tariff Act providing for the duty-free entry of evergreen Christmas trees.

LUMBER IS BUSY: *Heavy trucks help meet the transportation problem.*

INSURANCE

YOU'RE LIVING LONGER

IT IS WELL known that, owing to the reduction in the death rate from various diseases, the average life span both in Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing over a lengthy period. Even in the ten years between 1931 and 1941, as shown by the official Canadian Life Tables published by the Dominion Government, there was a noticeable increase in the average expectation of life in this country, both of males and females.

Under 1 year of age it went up from 60.00 to 62.95 for males and from 62.10 to 66.29 for females. At 1 year it increased from 64.69 to 66.14 for males and from 65.71 to 68.73 years for females. At age 25, a common age for marriage, it went up from 44.83 to 45.18 for males and from 45.54 to 47.26 years for females. At age 35, a common age for life insurance purposes, it increased from 36.23 to 36.26 for males and from 37.19 to 38.37 years for females.

While there is no doubt about the lengthening of the average life span, those familiar with the subject will find it difficult to give credence to a statement reported to have been made by Dr. Thomas S. Gardner before the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society that the span of human life might be raised to 120 years in a period of 10 years by the expenditure of as small an amount as $3 million. He is quoted as stating that the human body is breaking down long before its full potential is reached, and that the above sum expended under competent supervision over about ten years offers positive hope of doubling the present life span.

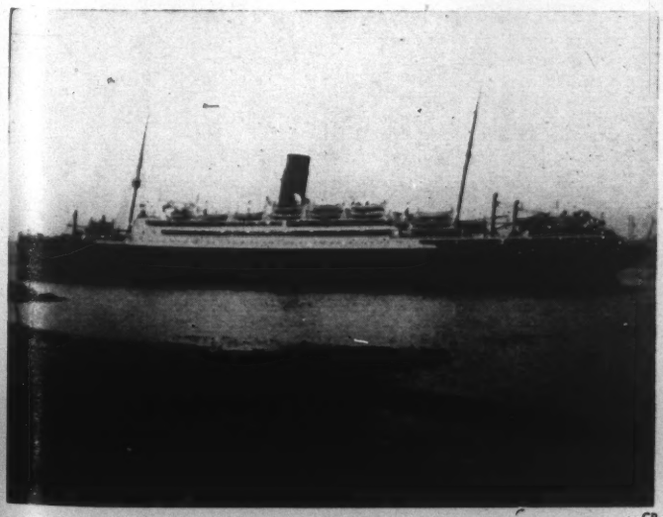
Even if it is incredible that such a vast increase in the life span could take place in such a short period, it is of some interest to consider what a far-reaching effect it would have upon the life insurance and annuity business, government old age and other pension plans. It would certainly make necessary a much later age for retirement from work and for the commencement of a pension or old age benefit. Any system under which the average man retired at 60 or 65 and drew a pension for 50 or more years would, according to present standards, be something altogether out of this world.

It is true the claim has been made that man can still attain the same length of life as that enjoyed by the ancients, though it must be admitted that there is a long distance to go before it catches up with that of certain Bible characters. Some readers of the scriptures find it hard to believe that Methuselah, the grandfather of Noah, was over 900 years old when he died. It is now held by some authorities that the method of computing time in those days was not the same as it is now.

Cornelius Walford, the noted insurance historian, cites one such authority, Hensler, as having established with the highest degree of probability that the year till the time of Abraham consisted of only three months; that it was afterwards extended to eight months; and that it was not till the time of Joseph that it was made to consist of twelve months.

According to another authority, Hufeland, this was to a certain extent confirmed by some of the eastern nations who in his time still reckoned only three months to the year. By this standard, the 1,600 years before the flood became 414, and the 900 years of Methuselah became 200 odd which, while still a record age and one for annuitants to shoot at, is not so far removed from the realms of probability.

—*George Gilbert*



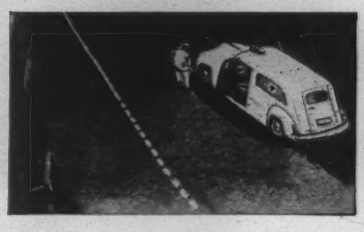
—CP

HARD AGROUND

SIX tugs, the liner's own engines and an early morning flood tide managed to get the 20,000 ton *Franconia* off the rocks and afloat. The big liner with 780 passengers went aground in the St. Lawrence about a mile down river from Quebec. She has now been put in dry dock in Quebec.

1. "I had to make a fast emergency run to London with my ambulance," says this Owen Sound man. "We were driving around seventy when the left front tire blew out."

2. What happened? Was the wheel torn from the driver's hands? Did the heavy ambulance roll over and over, smash into the ditch?



3. Straight-line stop! "I had LifeGuards and they saved the day," states the driver. "There was an 8" rip in the tire yet I stopped easily and safely."

4. Here's why there was no lurch or loss of control. The LifeGuard Safety Tube has *two* air chambers. Only the outer chamber can blow out. A reserve of air in the *inner* chamber supports your car for a safe, gradual stop.

Don't risk the danger of a blowout accident. Remember—a sudden lurch at *any* speed can spell t-r-a-g-e-d-y. Have your Goodyear dealer install LifeGuards in your present tires now.

They're economical—frequently outlast several sets of tires. You can't buy better protection to save your life!

GOODYEAR MAKES A BLOWOUT HARMLESS WITH

LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

LifeGuards fit any make of tire, new or now in service.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE • FIRE CASUALTY

"But, baby, this is French dressing!"

Sure, it's French dressing, all right. But obviously *not* the brand of French dressing his wife wanted. People have mighty definite brand preferences in French dressing—as they have with a million other products. In order to get exactly what they want, people have learned to buy by brand name (the name the manufacturer gives his product so you can tell it from any other).

Brand names also mean *protection*. By knowing them, you make the manufacturer responsible for any product that bears his brand name. Any manufacturer knows that if you find his products good, you will buy them. If not, you won't —and the manufacturer will be forced out of business.

Brand names mean *progress* because manufacturers com pete to improve their brand name products.

You get *quality*, *protection* . . . and you get *exactly wh you want* when you buy by brand names. In reading th magazine, notice the ads. They include some of Canada finest brand names.

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